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14 August 1985

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14 August 1985

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR PORTUGUESE MILITARY PRESENCE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The majority of the persons questioned in a poll published yesterday by the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, including Secretary of State for Defense Figueiredo Lopes, concur in Portuguese cooperation in the military area with the African countries.

Replying to the question, "Should the Portuguese military return to Africa?" in addition to Figueiredo Lopes were: Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lemos Ferreira, former President of the Republic Costa Gomes, the parliamentary leader of the Socialist Party (PS), Jose Luis Nunes, the former counselors of the revolution, Vitor Alves and Sousa e Castro, and the leader of the Social Democratic Center Party (CDS), Adriano Moreira.

The secretary of state for defense maintained that the Portuguese military "should not return to Africa to participate in military operations" but "should be ready to collaborate in specific support missions in the tasks of training cadres and in advisory activities related to the organization, infrastructures and logistics of the armed forces in the African countries."

The armed forces chief of staff, Lemos Ferreira, said that "if it is determined by the appropriate authorities that there are clear Portuguese interests to defend in Africa and that the armed forces should contribute to that possible task, it is believed that no special difficulties should be encountered in its implementation."

The former president of the republic, Costa Gomes, said that the possible participation of Portuguese military men in operations in Africa cannot be admitted "inasmuch as the colonial war ended a long time ago" and declared: "We should not send organized forces but can and should help the official Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa by sending cadres to reorganize their armed forces."

In his reply to the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS poll, the leader of the PS parliamentary group, Jose Luis Nunes, said that the question, posed in "terms of a return, was too aggressive and simplistic."

However, he added: "A policy of cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries should not exclude cooperation at the military level, but it is important at all times to define the context of that cooperation." "In these terms, the return of the military to Africa is outside any perspective," he emphasized.

In the opinion of the former counselor of the revolution, Vitor Alves: "The return of the military to Africa on missions of national sovereignty, never." Vitor Alves added that he did not exclude the return in the context of "agreed upon plans of cooperation, namely, technical-military, in peace missions in the framework of the international community" and in the future "under exceptional circumstances stemming from defense pacts that may come to be established through the proper institutional channels."

The former counselor of the revolution, Sousa e Castro, said that the Portuguese troops "should be present in Africa only as members of UN contingents on peace-keeping missions," considering that with regard to the new Portuguese-speaking countries, collaboration in the military area "should be manifested preferably in the training of cadres in our military colleges and through the exchange of missions."

CDS leader Adriano Moreira declared: "Without information from reliable government sources, at this moment and under the current circumstances, I cannot envision a time when it will be advisable for Portuguese interests to assume a military commitment in Africa."

8711

CSO: 3442/328

ANGOLA

MINISTER RUSSO VISITS YUGOSLAVIA, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 85 p 12

[Text] Antonio Joaquim Russo, Angola's Vice-minister of Agriculture, who has been paying an official visit to Yugoslavia during the past several days, left Belgrade late Wednesday morning to return to his country.

The stay of the Angolan official in Yugoslavia falls within the wider category of visits and consultations being made by the Ministry of Agriculture aimed at reinforcing cooperation between friendly countries in the area of measures approved by the First National Party Conference for the agricultural sector.

One of the objectives of these contacts is also to seek the technical, financial, and economic support necessary for carrying out the various development programs where Angola does not have the means for their implementation without outside cooperation.

Antonio Russo discussed the possibilities of cooperation in this domain, and sought to establish the basis for future action, chief among which is the final analysis of Project Kituxi, which involves the Yugoslavian agro-industrial organization.

In discussions with that company, it was foreseen that, starting next October, the system of irrigation needed for the continuation of the development of the Kituxi program, could be started.

One of the most important moments in the visit of the Vice-minister for Agriculture to Yugoslavia was the visit he made, accompanied by Angolan Ambassador Francisco Romao to the Yugoslavian Corn Institute, "Zemum Polj."

The importance of the visit rests on the fact that the "Zemum Polj" has cooperated with the People's Republic of Angola for more than 6 years, with results that have to be considered satisfactory.

In Angola, the "Zemum Polj" has focussed its activities upon the production of seed for a hybrid corn adapted to the climatic conditions of the country. With "Zemum Polj" and with other Yugoslavian companies, the Ministry of Agriculture envisions passing into a second phase involving the establishment of companies for the production of the seed corn.

The importance of corn in the feeding of the Angolan population and at the industrial level justifies the emphasis given to this program, which is at the same time the main support for the rehabilitation of corn production in Angola.

In addition to the discussions about this program, and the viability of its success, other factors were also analyzed, such as fertilizers, transport, agricultural equipment, and technical assistance.

The implementation of the program with Yugoslavia as a partner is highly probable since that country has produced and mastered the technique necessary to maintain the number one position in Europe in corn production and one of the highest production levels in the world. Yugoslavia has also worked with other African countries, namely with neighboring Zambia.

The visit which was also of a consultative nature, allowed for a discussion of the possibility of creating some mixed companies with Yugoslavian partners, in keeping with the generic guidelines laid down by the National Party Conference on agriculture.

The companies to be created would be particularly devoted to the production of vegetable oil, and the proposals presented by Joaquim Russo aroused the interest of the Yugoslavian companies.

The questions currently being analyzed, taking long term, could be part of the agenda of the next joint Angolan-Yugoslavian commission, and could be part of the agreements which result.

All of the discussions took place in a climate of openness and frankness, which made possible a dialogue that "pulled no punches," and a critical analysis of the 10 years of agricultural cooperation with the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

Both of the parties concluded that the results were not always what were expected, especially for Angola, but that the experience acquired will allow them to regard with optimism the deepening of relations in this sector.

12857

CSO: 3442/321

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS CITES CLARK AMENDMENT REPEAL AT OAU

MB191744 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola is still taking part in the 21st OAU summit of the African heads of state in Addis Ababa. From Addis Ababa, our team of Arlindo Macedo and Adalberto Fernandes sent a report.

[Unidentified reporter] The summit will analyze the implications of the repeal of the Clark amendment. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has met with Aristides Pereira, Chadli Bendjedid, and Hosni Mubarak and has scheduled meetings with Abou Diouf and Adebayo Adedeji.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met in private with Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde, and this morning met with President of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid, and President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak. The meetings were held in the context of bilateral consultations, and might have included the implications of the Clark amendment repeal by the American Congress, as the summit has shown interest in this issue. The OAU summit agenda includes a discussion of the implications of the Clark amendment and its consequences for the liberation of southern Africa, which is endangered at the moment.

Mozambique Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, who is acting on behalf of President Samora Machel, and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and ANC President Oliver Tambo, have also held talks with the Angolan head of state. The meetings analyzed the repeal of the Clark amendment, which serves as a delaying tactic against the liberation of southern Africa, in a clear obstruction to the implementation of the basic principles of Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

[Announcer] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will address the 21st OAU summit assembly this afternoon, where he will discuss the concern of the People's Republic of Angola over the plan for the total liberation of the African continent. According to

sources close to the Angolan delegation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is likely to meet Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the SDAR, a member of the PLO who is attending the OAU summit in an observer status, and Nigerian professor Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa.

CSO 3400/732

ANGOLA

CUBAN ENVOY COMMEMORATES MONCADA BARRACKS ASSAULT

MB290958 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Speech by Rodolfo Ferro Fuentes, Cuban ambassador to Angola, commemorating the 32d anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault; in Luanda on 26 July; in Spanish]

[Text] The assault on the Moncada barracks on 26 July 1953 unleashed in Cuba the last stage of a revolutionary process which would lead the Cuban people to their irreversible freedom. Less than 6 years after the Moncada assault and after tireless and heroic combats in Sierra Maestra and in (El Diano) regions, the revolutionaries triumphed on 1 January 1959. The revolutionary government immediately began to implement the ideals that prompted the Moncada attack and today Cuba can look proudly at its achievements in public health, economy, culture, and in all areas of economic development.

In the field of the health, the Cuban state has established free medical assistance for all citizens throughout the country. The infant mortality rate in 1984 was 15 per each 1,000 births. Life expectancy in Cuba today is 75 years. At this moment, our people are making a great effort to turn our country into a medical superpower in the coming years.

In education, all children, the vast majority of teenagers, and thousands of workers benefit from our education system. Our people have reached a high level in the support and development of arts and culture.

During these years and despite the economic imperialist blockade against our country since the first years of the revolution, Cuba has changed to a progressive agriculture structure, launched an accelerating mechanization, process, and created its own technical infrastructure to allow the economic development of the country over the next years.

In defense, Cuba has been forced to develop much-needed military capabilities because of the imperialist aggression. This included the participation of the Cuban people in the preparation of the defense plan.

In the international forum, our external policy reflects our position as a Latin-American country, a member of the nonaligned countries, and a supporter of the governments and peoples who defend their own social revolution. We have fraternal relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, and with all revolutionary governments and movements of the world. We follow an internationalist policy based on solidarity and aid to numerous countries in the world, especially in health and education.

Peace and economic and social development in the developing countries is one important target of our external policy. We are sure that there is a way to solve the main conflicts which are threatening peace, particularly in Central America and Southern Africa. By applying the principles of strict respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states and all principles embodied in the UN charter. Economic problems, particularly international debts, are today one of the main issues faced by developing countries and the Cuban Government and Comrade Fidel Castro are dedicating special efforts to solving this problem. There would be no dictated solution, said Comrade Fidel, and we will not accept that the will of a sovereign nation can be threatened through aggression, intervention, coercion and political and economic punitive measures.

CSO: 3400/762

ANGOLA

NEW OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED NEAR SOYO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--In Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, the Petrobras International Corporation (BRASPETRO) confirmed a new oil discovery in "Block 4," located in Soyo, on the Angolan coast.

The vice-president of BRASPETRO, Wagner Freire, who confirmed the discovery to the press, said that the last well drilled by his company, which is a subsidiary of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS), proved to be a producer of about 1,000 barrels of oil per day and about 3,000 barrels of condensate (very light oil with characteristics close to gasoline).

In "Block 4" BRASPETRO, in addition to the Angolan Petroleum Corporation (SONANGOL), is associated with the Belgian Petrofina and British Petroleum and the drilling and exploration work was conducted by the "PETROBRAS XVII" offshore platform in its first effort in Angolan waters since 4 February.

After considering this new discovery "excellent," Wagner Freire praised the quality of the oil extracted from the first well. According to him, the oil has a 41-grade API rating and actually, with the light derivatives obtained, is of greater value on the foreign market. The condensate is even lighter, with an API rating ranging from 53 to 55.

In the meantime, BRASPETRO, as well as SONANGOL, is operating in "Block 2," south of the Zaire River, in association with the French Total and the American Texaco companies. Anticipated production for the fields already discovered in this area is 50,000 barrels per day. Noteworthy in this block is the activity of those companies in drilling a new well in the Tubarao field.

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CSO:3442/327

ANGOLA

MALANJE OFFICIAL CRITICIZES RESERVES; OIL FACTORY PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 85 p 3

[Text] The provincial commissioner of Malanje, Colonel Ludi Kissassunda, recently criticized the inactive status of the reserve battalions comprised of workers in this city.

According to Colonel Ludi Kissassunda, the period through which the country is passing demands the active participation of all conscientious citizens in the task of defending the Angolan revolution.

"It is necessary to understand that while the defense and security forces defend the territorial integrity on the battle fronts, the workers must organize in the rearguard ready to defend the economic objectives and the physical integrity of the people," said the highest leader in the province on that occasion.

Ludi Kissassunda, who was speaking at the conclusion of the 14th session of the Provincial People's Assembly, said that for some time the reserve battalions worked with relative efficiency but that has not been happening at the moment and their urgent reactivation is necessary.

That leader declared that the people must become aware that the tasks connected with defense are a priority and as such their contribution in the Popular Vigilance Brigades and in the reserve battalions is everybody's responsibility in order to preserve the gains achieved by the Angolan people.

Plan Nonfulfillment at Uphoka Oil Factory

The Uphoka edible oil factory, a company attached to the Ministry of Industry with headquarters in this city, did not fulfill the established plan for the first quarter of this year due to the shortage and poor supply of raw materials affecting that production unit.

In an interview granted recently to the Angolan Press Agency (ANGOP), Eduardo Baptista, its director, declared that the plan conceived by his company for raw materials called for 87.9 tons of cotton pit, 97 tons of cotton seed and 957.9 tons of sunflower, and it received only 22, 236.4 [as published] and 207.1 tons, respectively.

The director of Uphoka mentioned that with regard to production, his company had a plan to produce 210 kilometers [as published] of edible oil, 319 tons of bagasse, 4 tons of liter [unknown term] and 33 tons of cotton fiber during the quarter, and it had produced only 12.5 percent of oil, 32 percent of bagasse, 55 percent of liter and 49 percent of cotton fiber.

Eduardo Baptista added that in January his company had expected 200 tons of sunflower that are in Luanda and 200 tons of cotton in Catete; however, he has not received the product because railway traffic between Luanda and Malanje is encountering difficulties.

On that occasion, that director said that as long as the poor supply continues, the factory will not be in full operation until next August, the time of cotton marketing in the farms.

To conclude, Eduardo Bapista said that his company is involved in the process of encouraging cotton cultivation in the farms and he foresees an increase of production this year estimated at about 80 percent compared to the past year's production.

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CSO: 3442/327

14 August 1985

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

2,000 ENROLL IN HUILA'S BPVS--Lubando--There are more than two thousand people enrolled in the People's Security Brigades (BPV) recently organized here. The municipal sector handling People's Security Brigade affairs plans to open 10 more steering committees by mid-year in Ombo and Kanda communes and in other outlying areas around the city to counter any enemy action in the area. Several tasks are currently being undertaken to set up more brigades in the countryside and at other locations. It is to be noted that the People's Security Brigades, organized a year ago, are an invincible defense against all allies of imperialism and have contributed to the arrest of many anti-social elements and counterrevolutionaries who try to infiltrate society. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 85 p 12] 8844

SPECIAL TROOPS TRAINING IN NDALATANDO--Ndalatando--The second training course for special troops assigned to the campaign against bandits from the Ministry of State Security which has been in session since March at the Commandant Nzaji School, concluded last Saturday in Ndalatando with a swearing in ceremony by the youths making up the contingent. During the 3-month course, which was centered around the slogan "we will dislodge the enemy from our farming and livestock-raising regions," the youth who swelled the ranks of Security and Defense agencies for the honorable assignment of guaranteeing civilian order and territorial integrity, received training in military tactics, ground maneuvers, and basic Marxist-Leninist theory. The combatants took an oath before the people and the Angolan Revolution to defend without quarter and apply the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party at all times to the point of risking their own lives. It is the only policy capable of bringing the Angolan people happiness and welfare, giving total attention to the tasks of national reconstruction and total annihilation of counterrevolutionary bands in the employ of international imperialism. The concerted struggle against tribalism, racism and any other prejudices undermining national unity, sovereignty, the Revolution and territorial integrity, were the pre-established goals of the freedom fighters in their commitment of honor, while simultaneously demonstrating their unconditional support for the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. At the close of the ceremony, led by Joaquim Ribeiro de Almeida, a member of the provincial governing body of the local Party, there were firing exercises, combat tactics, target shooting, ground maneuvers and search and destroy operations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 3] 8844

CUBANS END 2-YEAR MISSION--Some 320 Cubans who have been assisting Angola for the last two years, were awarded International Workers and Combatants Medals Saturday upon the conclusion of their mission. The award ceremony took place at the Cuban Civil Mission and was directed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. In his speech, the Cuban leader stressed the importance and significance of Proletarian Internationalism, emphasizing that blood shed by Cubans in Angola is now being shed by Angolans assisting the fraternal people of Namibia. Mr Risquet, who recalled that the Angolan people have not had a single day of peace since the proclamation of national independence, deplored the most recent incident of South African aggression in Angola, the attempt to sabotage petroleum facilities at Malongo in Cabinda. [Text] [Luanda, JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 85 p 12] 8844

NEW RECRUITS IN CABINDA--Hundreds of recruits of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) took the oath to the flag last Saturday in N'to at a ceremony presided over by the coordinator of the municipal committee of Cabinda of the MPLA-Labor Party, Domingos da Costa Neto. The training of the aforementioned recruits lasted 3 months and included physical, political and topographic training, military discipline regulation and military sanitation. The ceremony was attended by the chief of staff of the 2d Political-Military Region as well as officers, sergeants and soldiers of the armed forces stationed there. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 12] 8711

MOXICO'S 'DANGEREUX BRIGADE'--Luena--The Commander Dangereux Youth Teaching Brigade stationed in Moxico recently marked the fifth anniversary of its formation, in this city. Joao Mendes, the provincial official in charge of the brigade, considered the work of the detachment in the province to be positive and stressed the participation of students from the II and III levels in the teaching activities. It should be emphasized that the Dangereux Brigade has been operating in this province for 5 years, collaborating in teaching and defense. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 3] 8711

DELEGATION VISITS 9TH MILITARY REGION--An important delegation of the Defense and Security Council recently made an assistance and supervision visit to the 9th Political-Military Region with headquarters in Malanje. The delegation, which included the members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, Alexandre Robrigues (Kito) and Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), was headed by the minister of state security, Juliao Mateus Paulo (Dino Matross) also of the Political Bureau. The day it left Malanje, Dino Matross directed an assembly of workers of his ministry in that province, urging them to fight ever more resolutely against the maneuvers and tendencies aimed at destabilizing our country. Colonel Dino Matross appealed for the strengthening of vigilance because in his attempt to infiltrate, the enemy uses our uniform, he declared. Encouragement to the members of the Ministry of State Security in the fight against everyone who seeks to economically and politically destroy our young republic was also delivered by Minister Dino Matross, who explained the need for everyone to understand our struggle because the lack of understanding only benefits the enemy. The assembly was attended by the chief of the National Political Directorate of the Ministry of State Security, Major Tony Marta, and other senior officers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 1]

AMBASSADOR TO USSR VISITS AZERBAIJAN--Jose Cesar Kiluange, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, left yesterday for the capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan on a business trip. There the Angolan representative held meetings with local leaders, the most important one with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and also with the Minister of External Affairs to inquire about the academic progress of the group of Angolan students in that Republic. He also had another meeting with the Minister of Education. It is expected that he will also hold a meeting with the Angolan community of that city, where the Angolan diplomat will discuss the situation prevailing in our country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 May 85 p 12] 12857

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS MATALA--A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that has been in our country for a few days at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party left yesterday morning for the municipality of Matala in Huila province for a visit involving both business and friendship. In that municipality, which is situated about 200 kilometers northeast of the city of Lubango, the delegation held a meeting with local party authorities to discuss the plan for party relationships between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the last 2 years. While in Matala, the members of the delegation visited the dam and the hydro-electric center in order to complete, "in situ," its mission of an exchange of experience in the field of energy and communications. At the hydro-electric complex, which provides energy to the provinces of Huila and Namibe, the visitors heard detailed explanations of the functioning of the main equipment for generating electrical energy, and its problems and perspectives. In Lubango, the Soviet delegation, which was led by the chief of the section of the Department of Transportation and Communication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Pedro Paviliuk, visited the "Ngola" brewery and some sites of historic interest. The delegation also included G. Chalamov and A. Pchujakine, representatives, respectively of the Department of Heavy Industry and Energy and of Foreign Relations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 85 p 12] 12857

RESERVE BATTALION--N'Banza Congo--Sunday in this city the first reserve battalion in Zaire Province swore allegiance to the people and the revolution. It took 6 months to complete the military preparation of the combatants now sworn in by officers of the national army, the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Material incentives were given to both the instructors and students who performed their duties in an exemplary manner during that period. At the swearing-in ceremony Battalion Comdr Artur Vidal Gomes urged the recruits henceforth to perform their military duties without neglecting the obligations incurred at their respective work centers. He announced the establishment of other battalions in the province aimed at bolstering the defense and security forces in the combat against outlaws and other misfits. Present at the inaugural ceremony of this battalion established by party and government officials in Zaire Province were Lt Col Gloria Capita (Victoria), troop commander of the First Political-Military Region, a representative from the Ministry of State Security and other officials of the defense and security forces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 85 p 3] 8568

COUNTRY JOINS CDRM--Dar es Salaam--Thursday the People's Republic of Angola was admitted to membership in the Center for the Development of Mineral Resources [CDRM] of eastern and southern Africa. The main purpose of the center is to conduct studies and technical-scientific research in the sectors of geology, geophysics and mines. Angola is the sixth member of the center headquartered in Dodona, the future capital of the United Republic of Tanzania. The center also includes Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The document attesting to membership in the CDRM was signed by Eusebio Sebastiao Junior, Angola's ambassador plenipotentiary to Tanzania. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 85 p 12] 8568

SPECIAL UNIT ENDS TRAINING--Another Company of the People's Palace Special Unit swore allegiance yesterday morning in Luanda to the fatherland, the MPLA-Workers Party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, military regimentation, the people's patrimony and the Angolan revolution. This occurred after 6 months of intensive combat and political-ideological training, strict discipline, military norms and regulations and service in the honor guard, in classes conducted by Cuban and Soviet advisers. The ceremony, attended by Lt Col Jacinto Manuel (armed branch), head of the People's Palace Security Unit, department heads and other officials of the Ministry of State Security, was presided over by Lt Col Delfim de Castro, deputy minister of the state security and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party. At a given moment in his speech de Castro appealed to the recent graduates to apply the knowledge acquired during the course without deviation. He called the attention of the new company to the need for strict adherence to the regulations of the Ministry of State Security and the orientations of their superiors, aware that at any given moment they will have to confront the enemy directly. "Our combat readiness was indeed obvious as demonstrated recently in Cabinda and Malanje; that is to say, at any moment in our revolution we are subject to change; we must grow stronger day by day; this is very important," the deputy minister of state security asserted in explaining to the new combatants--in reference to the latest operations carried out by imperialism in our country--that "South Africa's recent Machiavellian action in Cabinda at the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company is not justified inasmuch as there is no SWAPO base in Cabinda nor ANC base; Pretoria used that pretext to justify its latest invasion of our country," he concluded. The official also used this occasion to give awards to a number of recent graduates who had achieved the best performance during the course. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 85 p 3] 8568

CSO: 3442/322

BOTSWANA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO YOUTH GROUP

MB191537 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Botswana, Mr (Viktor Greskov), has said Botswana and the USSR enjoyed good relations of friendship and cooperation, which are developing in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. Mr (Greskov) said this last night at his residence where he hosted a farewell party for a 20-man Botswana delegation which was expected to leave for Moscow today. The Botswana delegation will be among delegations and youth organizations participating in the International Youth Festival to be held in Moscow from 26 July to 3 August.

Mr (Greskov) said the (?motto) of the festival was anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. He said the Soviet people are and will always be on the side of the peoples who fight for freedom and independence against colonialism and apartheid. Mr (Greskov) further said his country was among the first to strongly condemn the unprovoked act of aggression perpetrated by the South African regime against Botswana on 14 June. He expressed the hope that the Botswana delegation would join the ranks of progressive youth, progressive young people from all over the world fighting for peace, national independence, and a better future.

The delegation, which is being led by the chairman of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) youth wing, Mr (Belokale Seluma), consist of eight people from the BDP, three from the Botswana National Front, three from the Botswana People's Party and six students from the University of Botswana.

CSO 3400/732

BOTSWANA

MASIRE URGES OAU INITIATIVE ON CLARK AMENDMENT

MB210730 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1128 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has called upon the OAU to take diplomatic initiatives to stop the U.S. Government from effecting the repeal of the Clark amendment. The amendment by the U.S. Congress lifted a ban on military aid to UNITA rebels who are fighting the Angolan Government.

Dr Masire was speaking during the plenary session's discussion of the repeal of the Clark amendment, arguing that the American motion was unfriendly to the Angolans. He asked the OAU member states to take the American action seriously, noting that the amendment was in breach of the international law because it will facilitate Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

According to a presidential spokesman, Dr Masire also held meetings with two African leaders yesterday in Addis Ababa. He met President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, at the Africa Hall, to discuss regional issues. He also met President Seyni Kountche of Niger, who delivered condolences over last month's military raid on Gaborone by Pretoria, in which 12 people died and 6 others were injured. President Kountche, who expressed his pride over Botswana's courage and spirit in the face of problems, also regretted that his country could only give Botswana moral support and assured Dr Masire of his country's solidarity with Botswana.

Until after midnight, the OAU heads of state and government were still discussing ways of overcoming Africa's economic problems.

CSO 3400/732

BOTSWANA

MASIRE DISCUSSES DROUGHT, RSA 'AGGRESSION' AT OAU

MB221459 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa on SADCC countries have cost the countries an amount in excess of \$10 billion in the last five years. In a speech to the OAU's heads of state and government in Addis Ababa last week, Dr Masire said that recurrent transport costs for SADCC countries had increased. He said [words indistinct] (?replacement) of equipment, additional security measures for routes, and high energy costs. The president told the summit that the high cost of destabilization had been felt most in Mozambique and Angola, where efforts to achieve SADCC's objective of rapid rehabilitation of ports and diversification of transport routes to external markets had been hampered. He also said that economic ventures had been lost as a result.

Dr Masire said because of lack of skills, Africa, which is potentially a rich continent, was still faced with an enormous food deficit problem. He called for cooperation among member states and said countries more endowed than Botswana in agricultural potential, should continue to pursue other areas in which they have a comparative advantage. The president told the summit that Botswana was determined to improve the loss of its people and by extension to contribute to the welfare of Africa. He said Botswana, which is responsible for agricultural research and animal diseases in SADCC, was committed to the objectives of SADCC and the Lagos plan of action.

Of the drought that has gripped the continent, Dr Masire said he was satisfied by the show of international concern, including recent concerts that had been staged to benefit the people of Africa. He also pointed out that to invoke self-reliance in the people, Botswana has pledged \$10,000 for the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for drought and famine in Africa. Dr Masire further said that although Botswana is internally doing all it can to stop desertification, the country's efforts as an individual country were too limited in scope and perhaps in

application. He said it was imperative that governments be assisted in their efforts to strengthen technical field services and extension work to intensify the teaching of modern methods of plowing.

Dr Masire also called upon the African countries to alleviate the refugee problem in the continent by removing conditions that lead to the dislocation and flight of people. He said refugees meant that one country lost productive people while another has to find additional resources to look after those refugees.

CSO 3400/732

GHANA

NEW INVESTMENT CODE PUBLISHED

AB181015 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Details of the new investment code were published yesterday. The code covers all economic activities except petroleum exploration, production, and mining. Priority areas designated under the code are agriculture, manufacturing for export, construction and building industries, and tourism. Benefits and incentives to be granted to those in these sectors include government guarantee of land, exemption from the payment of customs duties on plants, machinery and other accessories, and a corporate income tax rate of 45 percent with allowances.

Other benefits are seven-and-a-half percent investment allowance, exemption of staff from income tax relating to accommodation provided on building or construction sites. [as heard] The code specifies that the Ghana Investment Center will be the agency for the government which will identify and promote investment opportunities, grant approvals for the establishment of enterprises, and grant benefits to those which qualify for such benefits. Where an enterprise undertakes or supports a program of scientific research in the country to develop or advance the enterprise, it can deduct the capital expenditure involved from its tax liabilities. Companies can save as much as 30 percent income tax by selecting sites in the rural areas. In areas lacking basic infrastructure, reduction or deferment of taxes may be granted.

Preferential treatment will also be given to enterprises using local labor in preference to imported machinery. Such labor-intensive enterprises will have the cost of social security contributions deducted from their tax liabilities for employees exceeding 20 in the case of agriculture, 100 for manufacturing, and 75 for construction and building industry.

According to the code, foreign exchange earnings enterprises may be allowed by the Bank of Ghana to operate external accounts. Where the enterprise is a net foreign exchange earner, it may retain at least 25 percent of such earnings in its accounts. The code lists enterprises reserved for Ghanaians. These include enterprises concerned with retail or wholesale trade, or a supermarket which has capital of not less than \$500,000, petty trading, hawking or selling from a kiosk, and the operation of a taxi or car-hire service. Others are advertising agencies and public relations, business,

travel and estate agencies; commercial transportation of passengers by land; bakeries; operation of beauty salons; and the manufacture of suitcases, briefcases, portfolios, handbags, purses and wallets other than for export.

The code guarantees that approved enterprises which keep to the laid down provisions will not be expropriated by the government nor will any person be compelled by law to cede his interest in the capital of the enterprise to any other person. Any enterprise wholly owned by a non-Ghanaian must invest a minimum of \$100,00 and must also be a net foreign exchange earner. In the case of a joint venture with a Ghanaian, a minimum of \$60,000 must be invested.

CSO: 3400/726

GHANA

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CANADIAN ANTI-APARTHEID MEASURES

AB222016 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Ghana has expressed her full support for measures being taken by Canada to bring about peaceful change in South Africa's policy of apartheid. An official statement in Accra today said Ghana has received with appreciation and satisfaction the sanctions announced by that country as a further demonstration, in practical terms, of its deep abhorrence of the policy. It also notes with appreciation the Canadian stand to play a constructive part in this change which will no doubt entail some costs to Canadians.

The measures include the strengthening of the voluntary code of conduct relating to employment practices by Canadian firms operating in South Africa; the abrogation of the double taxation agreement between Canada and South Africa, meant to dissuade Canadians from further investment in that country and the tightening of the application of the UN arms embargo by restricting export of computers and sensitive equipment to the racist republic.

The statement notes with satisfaction the provision of \$5 million to support the training and education of blacks in South Africa and Canada. It endorses the reaffirmation of Canada's backing of the boycott of sporting contacts between nationally represented Canadian and South African athletes including the denial of visas to South African nationals traveling to Canada for sporting events and meetings as well as suggesting to Canadian sport governing bodies the imposition of penalties arising from a breach of this regulation.

Among the measures announced by the secretary of state for external affairs, Mr Joseph Clark, is one on Namibia. It states that Canada is terminating all (ore) processing of Namibian uranium imported from South Africa in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 283. The statement hopes the new measures would go a long way to encourage other governments companies and sporting groups to follow the example of Canada in adopting measures that would bring home to the racist regime of Pretoria the evils of apartheid and the determination of the international community to leave no stone unturned to ensure that apartheid is dismantled.

CSO: 3400/726

GHANA

BREIFS

CUBAN FILM DELEGATION--A 2-man Cuban delegation has arrived in Ghana to participate in this year's Cuban films week which begins next Monday. They are Fernando Perez, a film director, and Jose Manuel Gonzalez, a cinematographic specialist. Their visit follows the signing of a cultural agreement between Ghana and Cuba in 1983, and which was ratified in February this year. Under the agreement, there is a reciprocal exchange of indigenous films and radio and television programs between the two countries. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 15 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/726

LESOTHO

LEABUA WARNS OF PENDING POLL DATE ANNOUNCEMENT

MB262010 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has appealed to Basotho throughout the country to stay close to their radio sets and listen to Radio Lesotho, because he will be advising his majesty, the king, on the election date next week, and therefore the election day may be announced any time.

Addressing thousands of Basotho today after officially inaugurating the (Kolakwe Makhonwane) multipurpose project at Butha-Buthe, Dr Jonathan said that the coming elections will simply be a formality, because the BNP [Basotho National Party] will be returned to power, according to the assurances he got in all the country's 60 constituencies. The prime minister urged all Basotho to return the BNP to power unopposed, in all the constituencies, which achievement will not only be a world election record, but will be a demonstration of unity in the face of the enemy.

Dr Jonathan remarked that opposition leaders like Mr B. M. Khaketla of the Marema Tloee Freedom Party, who recently lost a case in the high court in which he was challenging some of the provisions of the elections legislation, should learn that political leaders are chosen by the people, and not by the courts.

The prime minister once more invited the self-exiled leader of the BCP [Basotho Congress Party], Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who now lives in South Africa, to come home and face the electorate and accept defeat like a man, instead of launching a campaign of terror against Basotho.

CSO: 3400/762

LESOTHO

FORMER MP MURDERED IN MASERU DISTRICT

MB301348 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A former member of the Lesotho National Assembly and the Lesotho Interim National Assembly, which was dissolved on 1 January this year, Mr Mosala Sekantse, was murdered at his home at (Tsunyane), (Ha Tsitiso), in the area of (Ha Malakabe) in the Maseru District on Sunday evening.

According to the reports from police headquarters in Maseru, in the same incident his daughter, Mamahloa Sekantse, was shot and wounded on the right thigh and has been admitted to the hospital. Police say they found special ammunition shells of AK-47 and .38 special guns at the scene of the murder.

Mr Sekantse first became the Basotho National Party, BNP, member of parliament after having overwhelmingly won the preindependence general election in the Thaba-Putsoa constituency in April 1965, and became a member of this house until its dissolution in 1969 to prepare for the 1970 elections which were declared null and void. Mr Sekantse was again nominated to the interim national assembly which was established in 1973. He served as a member of this parliament until it was officially dissolved with effect from January this year.

Police are still investigating the circumstances which led to his murder.

CSO: 3400/762

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMICS COURSE FOR PARTY CADRES ENDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The first economics course for party cadres, which had been underway since March of this year at the Central Party School in Matola in Maputo, ended last Saturday. The ceremony was presided over by the member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party and first secretary of the city committee of Maputo, Major General Jorge Rebelo.

Participating in the course were provincial and district secretaries of economy, department chiefs in the provincial committees and party officials in the economic area, totaling 37 persons from the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and the city of Maputo.

The objectives of the course were to develop the theoretical and analytical level of the leading cadres of local party organs with reference to the problems of economic transition to socialism in Mozambique and to provide them with theoretical knowledge about the technical methods of analysis and research of the socio-economic conditions in which their work is carried out.

Knowledge about the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the economy of Mozambique, the work of the party in the economic area, and the organization, performance and analysis of socio-economic research was conveyed to the participants. Theoretical classes on agricultural-livestock production were also held.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, the first secretary of the city committee of Maputo, Major General Jorge Rebelo, said that that ceremony was not only one of closing but also of evaluation of the work done during the course. Further on, that party leader said that on the basis of the concepts acquired, the graduates must plan their work in such a way as to adapt it to the situation of each sector of production. He added also that theory is basic but it is necessary to combine it with practice, taking our situation into consideration.

Jorge Rebelo reminded the graduates of the priorities: the increase of production and productivity and elimination of the armed bandits.

On the same occasion, the school report was presented which said that although the work had been hard it, nevertheless, succeeded in achieving the

necessary results because, according to the document, all of the students made positive progress.

In the meantime, the message of the students said that the work carried out during the course enabled them to understand the economic situation in this phase of transition from capitalism to socialism and they pledged to apply all of the knowledge acquired on behalf of Mozambican society.

The students contributed the sum of 4,500 meticals to support the country's defensive capability.

The course was sponsored by the department of economy of the Central Committee and had the support of the Eduardo Mondlane University through the schools of economics, agronomy, biology and veterinary medicine, and the Center of African Studies.

8711

CSO: 3442/316

MOZAMBIQUE

CAHORA BASSA: POLITICAL PRICE OF SHUT-DOWN TOO HIGH

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 22 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] The closing of Cahora-Bassa, while financially a sound move for Portugal, would carry very high political costs, and it is not part of the government's immediate plans. This is the essence of the opinions polled by SEMANARIO this week, in the wake of an article published to the contrary. It is certain that the production of electric power, affected by the insurgents of RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance], is practically nonexistent, and the costs--namely to Portugal--are "dreadful."

According to rumors circulating this week, Portugal is disposed to close the Cahora-Bassa dam, a proposition which is supposedly under study by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile, neither the Ministry nor the Hydro-electric administration of Cahora-Bassa (HCB) confirmed such a possibility: "Portugal maintains its position with regard to the question of Cahora-Bassa, for the moment," was the official response we obtained from Necessidades [the Foreign Ministry]. The administration of the HCB, for its part, considers the news article referred to as "false."

Another Portuguese source, connected to cooperative efforts with Africa, told us that such a proposition would be rejected at this time. "If, in the short term, the suspension of maintenance jobs, or the simple closing of the dam, would have positive financial implications, in the long run this would be very costly politically." The same source confirmed, however, that the present situations is causing "dreadful costs" in financial terms.

According to the agreements signed immediately after the independence of Mozambique, Portugal is considered to be the guarantor of the commitments with regard to the construction and functioning of the largest dam in Africa. As a result, the succession of interruptions in power transmission to South Africa caused by RENAMO (the anti-FRELIMO insurgents), which have reduced such transmission to practically a zero level, have to be covered by the Portuguese government.

Three Weeks a Year

The truth is that Cahora-Basss has been able to produce energy for only three weeks a year, on average. This estimate was denied by the HCB administration (a Mozambican entity with Portuguese participation), although they confirmed that, in 1984 and 1985 Cahora-Bassa functioned "very little." "There have

been constant interruptions in the power lines, but the hydroelectric center has always functioned. There is an entire complex of equipment which cannot be shut down, and the center has to have all of its units working, even if it is not producing power. In any case," the source pointed out, "There are other lines in function for Tete, Quelimane, and Nampula."

The power lines in Tete, which carry Cahora-Bassa power to the Transvaal, are the longest in the world: 1,400 km, 900 of which are in Mozambican territory. About 450 km are in the territory where the RENAMO insurgents operate. Each time that a high tension tower is toppled, close to two weeks is required to restore it to function, since the army first has to launch a cleanup operation to guarantee the security of the repair teams.

50 Million Contos

The security problem of Cahora-Bassa has long been debated, and there are those who see in the release of the news article the Mozambican desire to have Portugal and South Africa actively participate in the security measures, namely by sending troops. There is no evidence to confirm this, but there is no doubt that this desire exists. Andre Goncalves Pereira, past Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, doesn't think it is possible on the part of Portugal, and classifies the idea as "an absurdity: we would be sending Portuguese troops into the heart of a civil war."

Goncalves Pereira also regards the closing of the dam as not being viable. Especially since a clause in the contract increases the payment of assumed liabilities, on the order of 50 million contos, which Portugal would have to pay as the sole guarantor. And, especially since good relations must be maintained with the countries which are the principal investors (for example, France and West Germany.)

In Mozambique, meanwhile, an attempt is under way to re-establish the distribution capacity to deliver energy to the principal cities, namely, Maputo, dependent upon South Africa. The continual line cuts from Cahora-Bassa have affected the distribution of electricity to the Mozambican capital, and the authorities are seeking alternative systems. At the height of the battle against the Portuguese troops, the slogan of FRELIMO was, "Destroy Cahora-Bassa before Cahora-Bassa destroys us." The giant structure erected by the Portuguese in the high Zambese continues, for the most varied of reasons, to give rise to contradictory effects.

12857

CSO: 3542/207

MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIETS COOPERATE IN PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] "The USSR and Mozambique have been cooperating in the field of technical-professional training for 10 years. This cooperation began in 1976 with the signing of the Accord for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique," said the Vice-president of the State Committee for Technical-Professional Education of the Soviet Union, Tamara Glavak, to NOVOSTI.

During this time, the State Committee for Technical-Professional Education gave assistance to our country in the creation of our own system of technical-professional training. Five technical-professional schools have been built: in Matola, Chokwe, Chimolo, Bitibiza, and Tete, as well as a pedagogical-industrial school in Nampula.

These establishments are attended by future mechanics, solderers, electricians, machinists, lathe-operators, and other specialists. At the Pedagogical-Industrial School in Nampula, future staffs for technical-professional schools are prepared.

"The Soviet Union furnished equipment and teaching materials worth 1.5 million rubles, or about 1.7 million dollars, and about 30 specialists and professors from the centers took courses in the Soviet Union," said Tamara Glavak.

"We have good contact with our Mozambican colleagues," clarified T. Glavak. "We arrange for exchanges of delegations every year; representatives of our committee were in Mozambique in 1983."

During the visit, contracts were signed for the construction of technical-professional schools in Maputo, Beira, Xa-Xa, and Montepuez; they will begin to function shortly.

These schools will train metal workers specialized in automobile repairs, brigade chiefs for civil construction, health technicians, cabinet-makers, and carpenters.

"We brought together our colleagues from Mozambique at the end of the year. They learned our system of technical-professional instruction, visited some schools, and discussed with us questions about future cooperation," she said.

12857
CSO: 3442/313

MOZAMBIQUE

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS COMPLETE AGRARIAN TRAINING COURSE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Maputo—Saturday, in this city, district and local administrators in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Inhambane and Gaza, as well as cadres from the National Directorate of Literacy and Adult Education and provincial committees, completed an agrarian training course aimed at increasing the knowledge of those who, working with the rank and file, have the task of organizing, directing and coordinating the efforts of thousands of peasants in the struggle against hunger and underdevelopment.

The course was given at the Agricultural Ministry's Agrarian Training School. At the closing session certificates of proficiency were awarded to 16 participants at a ceremony attended by officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government and Law School, certain friendly countries and international institutions which financed the center.

More Extensive Training

Summarizing the work performed during the 9 weeks of the course, the director of the professional qualification establishment stated that the training received by the administrators was divided into three phases—namely, theoretical training, field work and final evaluation. In the theoretical training phase the instructors stressed the technical aspects of the planning of agrarian activities and cultivation of the soil so that in the field work phase the students could work directly with the agricultural workers in Maputo's green belt. The final phase was devoted to an evaluation of the know-how acquired by the participants.

He then went on to say that, even though this course produced results qualitatively superior to those obtained in previous courses, particularly in the pedagogic area, many problems still remained to be solved. Among these is the need for more extensive training inasmuch as, citing this specific case, "the time was too short for the variety of subjects" which need to be discussed more thoroughly, such as the planning of agricultural activities.

There is also the question of evaluating the students' expertise, a process which must be systematic and continuous.

However, with regard to this aspect, it would be the district administrators themselves who, in a communication presented on this occasion, would be requesting continuous evaluation of the knowledge in a process which, according to them, should involve the section head.

Meanwhile, they asserted, this course was "crucial" in having increased their knowledge and given them a better understanding of agrarian questions.

"Although engaging in agriculture is already difficult, doing so scientifically is even more difficult," they said.

Thus, among other things, they suggest a broader approach to certain subjects being taught, such as the planning of communal settlements and direct liaison between the Center for Agrarian Training and an agricultural cooperative so that, in the main, future students may have greater contact with reality.

8568

CSO: 3442/317

MOZAMBIQUE

INDIAN EXPERTS STUDY POSSIBILITY OF CULTIVATING WHEAT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Sofala Agricultural Company plans to increase its grain program with the introduction of wheat cultivation, provided experiments being carried out by Indian experts prove successful. "The soil and climatic conditions are favorable for growing this plant; however, practical experience will tell the tale," said Yogendra Kumar Singh, one of the six specialists involved in the study.

According to Singh, the plan was to include 10 hectares of wheat production in the next planting. "We now have 300 kg of wheat seeds with which we can sow only 4 hectares," he said.

The Indian experts are now sharing their agricultural know-how with the workers of the Mandruze unit as well as with the agricultural cooperants of Macharote and 7 April.

With regard to the Mandruze unit they taught the process of sowing rice by the planting method covering an area of 18 hectares; this method, they told us, assures a yield of 4.3 tons per hectare. The process used in the other areas provides a harvest of about 2 tons per hectare.

Meanwhile, during our conversation, the Indian experts stated that they find the quality of the Mandruze soil quite good in that it "contains nutrients of benefit to both plants and humans." They were referring to the chemical properties of the soil which contains all elements necessary for feeding the plants.

The Mandruze land is favorable for the production of all kinds of tropical crops without the use of fertilizers. "We believe it possible in this area to produce potatoes (white and sweet), beans, corn and everything else without the risk of having the crop turn into grass. But this requires machinery."

8568

CSO: 3442/317

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA GOVERNOR STRESSES DISCIPLINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Political Bureau member, and Director of the province of Niassa, Mariano Matsinha, upheld the necessity for imposing greater aggressiveness in the Political and Organizational Offensive, at the same time criticizing the indifference which has been noted in some sectors regarding transgressions against our country's laws.

Mariano Matsinha, who spoke at the closing of the third Session of the Niassa Government, which took place last 27 and 28 May in the city of Lichinga, referred specifically to the lack of compliance with the law which has been seen at the level of some directories and businesses concerning the required deposit of income in the bank, as is called for in Decree Law 2/80.

In another part of his address, and speaking of the conclusions of the Provincial Government, the member of the highest Directorate of the Party and of the State emphasized that the introduction of a system of planning, and of proper measures for defining tasks and deadlines by the government of Niassa allows one now to see a considerable improvement in the degree of compliance with various outlined actions.

He said that it is necessary to increase more direct support of the provincial government bodies, having linked the improved compliance with the six principles of management: information, analysis, planning, organization, execution, and control.

"Never keep the task hidden away," warned Mariano Matsinha, adding that, when we are assigned a task, "We have to bring our team together in order to convey the task, and, with the team, study the means of its execution, though it is also necessary to adopt the proper means of control over the task's completion."

The Provincial Government of Niassa held its third Session in order, among other things, to analyze and approve reports presented by the Provincial Directorates of Health and of Finance, and to verify the status of completion of decisions taken in earlier sessions of the National Government and of the Provincial Council, and the recently completed regional meeting of the government delegations of the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa.

During the meeting, equal attention was given to a review of the degree of completion of the tasks defined during the visit of the Minister of Education to Niassa, and to verification of the tasks and deadlines resulting from the 14th Session of the Provincial Assembly, recently held in Lichinga.

The participants in the 3rd Session of the Provincial Government of Niassa also studied the communique of the National Commission on Salaries and Prices, and the recent measures taken by the Council of Ministers with regard to incentives for agricultural production in the country.

12857

CSO: 3442/313

MOZAMBIQUE

MABOTE PRAISES DEFENSE, SECURITY FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The chief of the Armed Forces General Staff (FPLM), Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, laid a wreath at the monument to the Mozambican heroes in Maputo last Saturday morning, thus inaugurating Defense and Security Week being commemorated throughout the country in the context of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of national independence. A short while later, a popular rally was held at the same site in which Colonel General Mabote stressed the important role which the Defense and Security Forces (FDS) play in the defense of the territorial integrity and sovereignty and in the elimination of the armed bandits, stressing the need for the political and organizational offensive in the FDS. In the meantime, the week's celebrations proceeded throughout the country yesterday. Prominent among them were clean-up and production campaign days in the city and province of Maputo.

At the wreath-laying ceremony, Sebastiao Mabote was accompanied by the minister of the interior, Colonel Oscar Monteiro, the vice-minister of defense and national political commissioner of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FAM), Lieutenant-General Armando Panguene, the vice-minister of security, Major-General Salesio Teodoro Nalyambipano, and senior officers of the FDS.

At the rally held moments after the first ceremony, the chief of staff declared that the Defense and Security Forces are the continuation of the Mozambicans who on 25 September 1964 unleashed the armed general insurrection against the colonialist forces and that the reason for their strength lies in the fact that they spring from the people.

"The Defense and Security Forces have grown. In the meantime, it is necessary to continue with the political and organizational offensive and the legality offensive," declared Sebastiao Mabote.

Continuing, the chief of staff invited everyone on this Defense and Security Week to reflect on the effectiveness of the FDS as well as on the maneuvers of imperialism that aim to misrepresent the nature of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), the Mozambican People's Police (PPM) and the National People's Security Service (SNASP) in their task of defense of the nation's sovereignty, legality, and the maintenance of law and security.

A Well-Fed Soldier Fights Effectively

At a meeting with the population of the Luis Cabral Communal District, Major General Hama Thai, commander of the air force, said that the inhabitants of that district should be organized to effectively combat the infiltration maneuvers of the armed bandits among us.

"Only a well-fed soldier can fight effectively. Therefore, all sectors of activity should produce the maximum, thus insuring the feeding of the army so that the latter, in turn, can successfully conduct the fight against the armed bandits," stressed Hama Thai.

Yesterday morning also, various units of the Defense and Security Forces participated in the harvest of citrus fruits at the Umbeluzi Agricultural Company in the Boane District of Maputo Province.

In the course of the celebrations of Defense and Security Week sports and recreational activities were held, noteworthy among them being a football game at the Sports Field between the Matchedje and Red Star teams and a Sound Festival held at the bandstand of the Tunduru Garden by the band of the FPLM, which played some pieces from its repertoire.

8711

CSO: 3442/316

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLE'S MILITIA COURSE ENDS IN MANHICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] A People's Militia course that had been underway for some time in Maringue, in the village of Calanga, Manhica District in Maputo Province, came to a close.

Some 159 people from various parts of the region participated in the 45-day course.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, the commander of the People's Militia, Captain Martins, stressed the importance of the political-military preparation of the population with a view to their participation in the fight against the armed bandits.

At the end, the participants in the course contributed the sum of 1,500 meticals to support the country's defensive capability.

In the meantime, also in Manhica District, a training course for the members of the Vigilance Groups (GV's) was held with the participation of 30 persons, among secretaries of the Dynamizing Groups and the Defense and Security Forces in that locality of the province.

The guiding documents of the Vigilance Groups were discussed as part of the course work, which was directed by the secretary of the GV's in Manhica, Joao Vicente Siteo.

8711

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MOZAMBIQUE

TOOL FACTORY MODERNIZES WITH SWEDISH HELP

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Paulo Maduco]

[Text] After being completely modernized and equipped with eight new machines, including cutting and forming equipment, Metallurgical Tool Factory (FAMEFER) in Beira will chalk up a monthly production of about 20,000 hoes this month as the result of cooperation between Mozambique and Sweden. The inauguration, to be held before 25 June, will be included in the festivities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the country's independence.

With the installation of the new machinery, the hoe factory will have 16 machines, 6 of which are reconditioned, and 5 furnaces have a temperature range of 200 to 300 degrees C. Its annual production is estimated at 240,000 units.

The revamping of this important factory, which supplies the country's central and northern areas, has been underway since SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency], a Swedish organization, made 1 million Swedish kronor available for the purchase of new machinery and equipment. Mozambique's contribution was 6,000,048 contos drawn from the State Fund.

Luis Crisanto Nantimbo, director of FAMEFER, who gave this information, said that 1,600 hoes had been produced in 4 days, the period set aside for testing whether, in practice, the factory would be operable. "It is in satisfactory condition," he said.

Moreover, according to the clauses contained in the cooperative agreement, SIDA is to furnish our country raw material for the abovementioned factory for a period of 3 years. The contract also calls for technical assistance and, in this regard, a Swedish cooperant is now working in Beira.

Improved Conditions

Diesel oil and fuel oil are replacing anthracite coal, heretofore used to heat the furnaces, as one of the measures being taken to improve working conditions for the workers. For the same reason, the dirt floor is already paved in order to do everything possible to prevent illness on the part of the work force.

Another noteworthy measure is the free distribution of silencers to protect the ears of those who work with triphammers. Due to the lack of this kind of equipment, three workers became deaf during the colonial period. "The furnaces even have ventilators to prevent the workers from being burned," Luis Nantimbo said.

The same official showed our reporter certain facilities adjacent to the factory, to be converted into a social center for the workers. "All this, as you see, is aimed at creating improved conditions for the workers," he said and added, "meals will be furnished by the factory."

Recall of Workers

Workers who decided to leave the factory during its hard times may return to their jobs upon contacting the firm's management. With the readmission of those individuals the company expects to be able to work two shifts.

There will be only one shift during the initial phase, working from 0700 to 1500 hours and achieving a daily production of 900 hoes. Nine types of hoe will be produced, including those from 1,100 to 800 grams for growers wanting to break up the soil and other from 600 to 450 grams for those wanting to perform other kinds of soil preparation.

According to our source of information, with the exception of machetes, the factory will be able to produce axes in the near future. Presently, it will concentrate on pointed and broad-faced hoes, depending on the requirements of the aforementioned areas.

A Sad Abandonment

Although, on the one hand, the FAMEFER workers are approaching good times, we must not, on the other hand, forget the hard times they experienced after the abandonment of the factory by its former owner. This event took place in June 1979, shortly after independence.

Inasmuch as the machinery was quite old, the workers never managed to produce enough to equal more than half their wages; this must have been very costly for the state. Therefore, the aforementioned investment cannot correspond to the real value of the company's expenditures during the 5-year period. The revamping has been underway since 1973 when the government ordered it to cease operations for the purpose of modernization.

"The factory has always operated; however, it has never managed to produce enough to offset its costs and, more important, to compensate for the investments made by the state," one of the older employees told us.

8568

CSO: 3442/317

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFENSIVE BEING RELAUNCHED TO REHABILITATE COASTAL SHIPPING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Jun 85 p 16

[Text] Maputo--Isaias Muhate, deputy minister of merchant marine, announced the relaunching of the political and organizational offensive pertaining to coastal shipping and ordered an investigation of the real reasons for the inactivity of the National Maritime Transportation Fleet (NAVIQUE). At a meeting held at the Maputo port in keeping with Transportation Week, Isaias Muhate asserted that "coastal shipping was sick" and that it was essential to administer the proper medication "to speed up our ships," organizing and disciplining not only the workers of this sector but also and especially those who use the ports. "The ships should not have to wait for the cargoes; the cargoes should be waiting on the docks for the arrival of the ships," he said.

Asking the workers to reflect on the progress made in their sector during the past 10 years, Isaias Muhate gave a brief account of the changes made in transportation, particularly at the ports and added that, despite the advances achieved, many problems still exist--namely, the inactivity of most of the cargo vessels, decreased productivity in port operations and a high level of absenteeism. "How can we escape from this situation?" the deputy minister of merchant marine asked.

Eliminate the "Mambas" and "Mambinhas"

In an incisive tone of voice, one of the workers said that the way out of these problems was "to eliminate the 'mambas' and 'mambinhas' [difficulties and petty grievances] which abound in many sectors of coastal shipping or in related sectors, particularly at NAVIQUE. He recalled that, in 1980, a vessel belonging to that firm, with cargo on board, was immobilized for a long time but that, after the launching of the political and organizational offensive, significantly unleashed from the Beira railway-port complex, the same vessel, unexpectedly and without any repairs, continued on its way.

He pointed out that NAVIQUE's practice of resorting to chartered vessels to move coastal freight--as is now occurring and for which the firm is making a "modest" daily expenditure of \$14,000--is long-standing, with all the implications which this represents for the national economy. Finding this behavior by NAVIQUE strange, he said that when the "Castle Glory" arrived, the owners of that ship offered to sell it to the Mozambican leaders; the offer

interview, is that of verifying what is happening in the case of vessels of other lines.

According to Isaias Muhate, with this type of verification, we shall be able to ascertain in what part of the country the scheduling and handling of cargo are done most expeditiously and subsequently take the necessary steps to maximize NAVIQUE's capacity for cargo transportation in those areas "where improvement is most needed."

8568

CSO: 3442/317

14 August 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

OPERATION UNDER WAY TO ASSIST DISASTER AREAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The Director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, said on Friday in Maputo that there are plans to load two airplanes to transport medicines and foodstuffs, among other supplies, to the areas critically affected by natural disasters. He also said that the principal necessities in those areas continue to be the means and tools for production, medicines, food, transportation and fuel. In Maputo alone, more than 8000 tons of corn, among other products, was received in April of this year.

The operation just announced has as its aim the delivery of a variety of goods needed by the people in the interior of some of the provinces most critically affected by the natural disasters, such as Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, and Tete. In the process of distribution, priority will be given to the delivery of medicines.

In fact, there are many regions gravely affected by the natural disasters which are facing problems caused by the war, and have not been receiving the proper assistance. Thousands of people continue to need food supplies and health assistance, and they also lack seeds and tools for agricultural production, as well as clothing.

The Director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters also launched an appeal to the international humanitarian organizations that provide assistance to our country to gain a better understanding of the difficult situation of the populations of various regions which were previously terrorized by armed bandits and recently liberated by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM).

"The main targets of the armed bandits are the people and economic goods. Many people are kidnapped, and the bandits everything they can from the defenseless, from clothing to food. With the intervention of our forces, the people are freed from their captors, but they are left with absolutely nothing. This situation is really pitiful," he said.

In the province of Tete--one of those most affected by drought--more than 431,000 people face situations that are still disastrous, particularly in the

regions of Changara, Magoe, Cahora, Bassa, and Chiuta, among others. Amos Mahanjane said that intensive assistance programs are under way presently, especially since thousands of Mozambicans are returning to their home territories after having emigrated to Zimbabwe in search of food.

In Inhambane, the drought situation is improving, and programs of agricultural rehabilitation and of reintegration of orphaned children are ready to be carried out. According to Director Amos Mahanjane, there continues to be a lack of control over the goods and products sent to the northern part of the province.

On the other hand, in the country's capital there exist more than 5000 tons of a variety of goods destined for assistance to several regions of Gaza province, which still faces grave situations resulting from the prolonged drought.

Aspects of the situation which require the proper emphasis from the Director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters include the need of major assistance with means of transport, fuel, and means of production.

"Many regions which still suffer the effects of the drought have appealed for the provision of means and instruments of production for the agricultural re-establishment. So, it becomes important at this time to proceed with the distribution of these means, as well as medicines, food, shoes, and transport, so that the regions, in fact, become self-sufficient, and not permanently dependent upon outside assistance," he said.

The latest estimates made by the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters with regard to the total number of Mozambicans affected by the natural disasters give the following numbers: Tete: 431,000 people; Manica: 305,800; Sofala: 506,100; Inhambane: 362,100; Gaza: 387,400; and Maputo: 355,000.

It is emphasized that the provinces of Tete and Manica are the regions that have been receiving the most Mozambicans that had emigrated to neighboring Zimbabwe.

National Meeting Evaluates Situation

The Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters [DPCCN] met for 3 days in Maputo, in a national meeting, to evaluate the present situation in the affected areas, to analyze the degree of implementation of the latest recommendations--from last January--, and to plan actions for the upcoming months.

It was recommended that the provincial leadership of the DPCCN coordinate the emergency programs with concerned Department structures. It was also determined that they should exercise their authority in management and control, and guarantee that, "donations are used exclusively for the benefit of the populations affected."

Those who participated in the meeting were provincial directors of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, teams from the Mozambican infrastructure which work in coordination with the DPCCN, and, at least during the last day of the meeting, members of international agencies and organizations which function in Mozambique.

12857

CSO: 3442/313

MOZAMBIQUE

REFUGEES FLOOD ZAMBIA'S EASTERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

MOZAMBICAN refugees have flooded the Eastern Province following the escalation of civil war between government troops and the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement. Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chomba said he had not yet received a full report on the refugee situation but he was aware of the problem and his officers were handling the matter.

The minister could not say how many people had entered Zambia until his men reported back.

"I am aware that a number of refugees from Mozambique have entered the country in the Eastern Province following problems in their country, but I am not in a position to give details because the officers handling the matter have not submitted updated information."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees resident representative in Zambia Mr Abdallah Saied could not comment because he had not received a report from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Last week Mr Chomba called on African countries to stop viewing with suspicion neighbouring states which offered asylum to refugees.

He was speaking at the official opening of the Makeni Open House exhibition on the commemoration of the eleventh Africa Freedom Day.

He said the offering of asylum to refugees was "a peaceful and friendly" act contained in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) convention of 1969.

Zambia's geographical proximity to countries with oppressive laws and independent states where anti-government elements were waging wars of terror, had contributed greatly in offering refugees sanctuary.

Meanwhile Mr Chomba said the Government intends to set up more immigration and customs posts in border areas to curb rampant smuggling and improve Zambia's security.

The Government would like to seal loopholes external enemies might exploit to undermine Zambia's security.

He shared the sentiments by Kaputa Member of Parliament Mr Kingfred Katai last week that smuggling in his area was rife because there was no immigration post.

"It's not only Kaputa which needs such facilities but all other border areas. It is the intention of the Party and its Government to correct the situation as soon as funds are available," Mr Chomba said.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ITALY SPONSORS PROJECTS--The Agency for Technical Assistance and International Cooperation of the Italian Cooperatives League will grant \$2 million to Mozambique to assist projects in Maputo's greenbelt areas. According to NOTICIAS, the aid will be used, among other things to purchase hand tools, engine-powered plows, tractors, and agricultural transportation equipment. The source adds that a delegation from the Italian Cooperatives League will visit Mozambique this month to discuss with the Mozambican authorities the implementation of the project, which is scheduled for August or September. Seven Italian experts are also expected to arrive in Maputo to take part in the projects, provide training, and assist in labor organization. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jul 85 MB]

GDR AIDS FRELIMO--A donation worth 10 million meticals was presented to our country by the GDR yesterday. The donation consists of 19 tons of precooked meals, 40,000 meters of garment material, assorted equipment for cold storage rooms, clothing, and office and sports equipment. The presentation was made at the Frelimo Party provincial headquarters by GDR Ambassador to Maputo Helmut Matthes. The donation was received by Major General Bonifacio Gruveta, head of the Central Committee's Department of Grass Roots Organizations. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Jul 85 MB]

FRANCE DONATES BOOKS--The French ambassador to our country, Gerard Serre, presented several books to the Ministry of Health in Maputo Friday afternoon, including French dictionaries and medical books; the vice-minister of health, Fernando Vaz, received the gift. According to the French ambassador, the books are intended for the students of the medical school of Eduardo Mondlane University and the Health Science Institutes. At the presentation ceremony, the vice-minister of health expressed thanks for the gesture of friendship and solidarity of the French Government toward the Mozambican people, particularly the students of the medical school and said: "Mister Ambassador, this is not the first time we have received medical books for our students from your country. They have contributed greatly to the education of our health cadres. Our desire to cooperate with France is very great and our cooperation is going to extend to other fields, not only with the supplying of books but with the arrival of French health technicians to relieve the health personnel in our country." He added that last year, Mozambican doctors interned in France. "For that reason, Mister Ambassador, these books will be avidly consulted by our students," declared the vice-minister of health. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 85 p 2]

14 August 1985

CABORA BASSA OPERATING--The Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant administration termed "completely false" a report that it had proposed suspension of the central operation to the Portuguese Government. Contacted by the Portuguese News Agency (ANOP) in Lisbon, that administration, which met a month ago in Songo, Tete Province, near the Cahora Bassa dam, said there has been "no proposal to suspend anything." According to an administration source, the supply of energy to South Africa has been suspended for a long time as a result of acts of sabotage against the transmission lines but energy continues to be supplied to some areas of the Mozambican territory. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 5] 8711

RENAMO DENOUNCES FOREIGN TROOPS--In a communique released in Lisbon yesterday, the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) denounced the internationalization of the Mozambican conflict as a result of the dispatching of troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania in support of the Maputo government. In their communique, the Mozambican rebels allege that President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe met recently in Harare to discuss military cooperation. RENAMO stated that Zimbabwe has already sent more than 10 battalions to Mozambique to reinforce the 5,000 men who are allegedly participating in the protection of highways, an oil pipeline and a railroad section. In addition, continues the document, 8,000 Tanzanian soldiers are also stationed in Mozambique. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 24] 8711

CSO: 3442/328

14 August 1985

NAMIBIA

SWAPO DELEGATE TALKS ON FORCED STERILIZATION AT NAIROBI FORUM

EA241618 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, 24 July--The leader of the SWAPO delegation to the World Conference on Women declared today that as long as there were people oppressed in various parts of the world, there would be no world peace. Ms Pendukeni Kaulinge reminded Western nations in support of human oppression particularly in South Africa and Namibia that the South Africans needed to determine their own destiny.

Ms Kaulinge charged that the racist regime continued to receive aid from rich Western nations to support its barbaric system and sabotage activities in the neighboring independent states in the region. She said that the people of Namibia had never known freedom and peace and condemned countries which supported the oppressive and exploitative machinery of South Africa.

The major Western powers are all engaged in the continuing plunder of the Namibian natural resources, in total disregard of the resolution of the UN and the decree for the protection of our resources, she claimed.

Ms Kaulinge was addressing the on-going UN Women's Conference at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi. She told the meeting that Namibian women had no land to develop and were still discriminated against as blacks and as women. We fight alongside our menfolk in order to liberate ourselves and at the same time striving to reach a goal of emancipating ourselves as women, she said.

Ms Kaulinge alleged that there were high-ranking officials from several Western nations in Namibia colluding with the racist South African regime to frustrate genuine Namibian independence. She regretted that Namibian women were being subjected to forced sterilization and other forms of family planning with disregard to how many children one had. Contraceptive use in Namibia is not for the purpose of spacing children but a way of reducing the number of blacks in Namibia, she pointed out.

She told the attentive conference that there was no single university in her country and Bantu education based on segregation continued to prepare black Namibians for subservient position in order to serve the white supremacy. [sentence as received]

CSO: 3400/762

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT-STUDENT DIALOGUE URGED--The NEW NIGERIAN writes on the recent wave of student unrest in some of the country's universities. The paper describes the unrest as a welcome departure from the past which used to be characterized by wanton destruction of property. It believes that the major factor responsible for the unrest is the absence of a common recognized platform on which students can reach the authorities. The NEW NIGERIAN, therefore, advises the Federal Government to reexamine its reasons for proscribing the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS. The paper also appeals to security personnel to always exercise restraint in dealing with students and urges the authorities to recall the expelled students by dialogue arranged to normalize the strained relationship. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 85 AB]

SOVIET WORKERS DONATION--Soviet citizens working at the Ajaokuta steel complex have made a donation of 30,000 naira to the Kwara State Industrial Development Fund. The check for the amount was presented to Governor Salaudeen Latinwo in Ilorin yesterday by the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Vladimir Snegirev, on behalf of the workers. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/725

SOUTH AFRICA

STRATEGIST INSISTS NATION VITAL TO NATO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

ATTEMPTS to downplay the strategic significance of South Africa were politically motivated and any negative link between the country's internal political problems and its geographical importance was "playing directly into the hands of the Soviet Union and Communist Bloc," the director of the departmental strategy of the South African Defence Force, Commodore Jacobus Johannes de Beër said yesterday.

Commodore De Beer was addressing a seminar on the strategic importance of South Africa on the first day of a three day international conference in Johannesburg organised by the National Student Federation of South Africa.

Isolation

He said South Africa's internal problems and political isolation had made it both convenient and fashionable in the free world to minimise the importance of the region on the global stage.

"The political and economic dimensions of the disinvestment psychosis seem to have found their intellectual counterpart on the geopolitical and strategic level as well," he said.

There was "more than

a little evidence" to suggest that the Soviet Union might well be behind many of the attempts to downplay the strategic significance of this country in the eyes of the Western World, which, if true, "would be a classical example of the Soviet's mastery of the art of disinformation," Commodore De Beer said.

It was also highly ironical that the Soviet Union had recognised the importance of Southern Africa to the extent that the government would like the West to do, he continued.

Attitude

However, there were indications of a significant change in attitude among the Western powers with the recent comment by the commander of the United States and Nato naval forces in the Atlantic, Admiral Wesley McDonald, who publicly conceded that the political decision by the Western Alliance not to make use of Simonstown Naval Base had made it difficult to defend the sea-lanes of the South Atlantic.

Commodore De Beer said he feared that the "rapid erosion of the free world's security interests in Africa and specifically Southern Africa would

continue, with fatal consequences for the world balance of power".

The "twin pillars" behind this country's importance were the Cape sea route and its vast resources of strategic minerals, Commodore De Beer said.

He said 60 percent of Western Europe's oil requirements were transported along the Cape route and 25 percent of Europe's food supply.

Cape route

"These statistics alone make it impossible to seriously challenge the notion that the Cape sea route is of crucial strategic importance to the North Atlantic Alliance," he said.

Commodore De Beer said that, while the West may be able to survive the temporary disruption of sea traffic around the Cape, if the Soviet Union gained control over Southern Africa, it was doubtful whether the free world could easily survive the loss of access to Southern Africa's strategic raw materials without a major crisis.

Other factors which added to South Africa's strategic importance were its advanced transport infrastructure, mining operations, sophisticated financial and banking sector and its highly developed medical and health services.

CSO: 3400/693

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT ON CONSERVATIVE PARTY POLICY, PROSPECTS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 17 Jun 85 p 11

[Report on Interview: "'CP Not Married to Homeland Idea'"]

[Text[How is the CP [Conservative Party] going to apply its ideologies in practice if it comes to power? What is it going to do with the new Parliament and how will it transfer millions of Blacks to the homelands? Gerhard Burger put these and other questions to the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The Conservative Party is not "married" to the homeland idea, says Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the rightwing group in Parliament.

Coming from a man who champions a homeland for the colored people, that's saying a lot. It sounds like a proposition that will attract attention nationwide.

"Homelands are too much associated with black areas," Dr Treurnicht continues.

It is his party's principle that every distinct people must have a fatherland of its own, he explains.

Dr Treurnicht sits in his office in the Parliament building, his fingertips pressed together, and talks about the CP's plans.

Such a fatherland for each population group need not necessarily be in one area, he says. As has already happened, it can be in more than one region, although that is not an ideal state of affairs. A lot depends on the money available.

Settlement patterns are not an insurmountable obstacle to acceptance of self-determination, Dr Treurnicht thinks.

On the question of how his party envisions moving millions of Blacks, he has no definite answer.

"Moving people is one of the questions for which we must still find a political formula."

One of the central questions is precisely how black people should be linked if they are consolidated and treated as a political unit.

Cutting off sections of one group of people from one another conflicts with the independence of the people in question.

What he is certain of is that those groups of a people who do not live within the frontiers of their fatherland should not be incorporated into another entity.

He does not want to run ahead of the thinking of his party, Dr Treurnicht says, but the Blacks outside of the national states must remain ethnically and politically linked to their states. In that he includes education and upbringing.

He does not believe that the Blacks of Soweto, for example, should obtain representation in the white parliament along with colored people and Indians.

In that case do he and his party now accept the presence of colored people and Indians in Parliament?

Dr Treurnicht says straight out that they do not belong in the white Parliament. It is enough that the colored people should have a homeland of their own in which they can exercise political rights. In principle the same applies to the Indians.

In practice, however, that will not be resolved in the near future, he thinks.

"We have not yet come to the end of state formation in South Africa."

If black groups can have national states, it is also possible--and essential--for Coloreds to have a fatherland of their own.

Obviously the same applies to the Whites, he admits.

One idea for the colored people is to locate them outside the "heartland." They could be spread over the whole country, but could also have local governments. Politically they must be linked to their own colored area.

'Self-Determination Becomes Meaningless'

At the conclusion of the first session of the new Parliament, Dr Andries Treurnicht was tempted to say, "We told you so."

The leader of the Conservative Party chooses his words carefully, however. "Our first impression is that we have been shown to be right," he says.

He gives "our summary and consternation" during the last week of the first session in which colored people and Indians also took part in the South African parliament.

The CP's opposition to the new dispensation has clearly not diminished.

"The white House of Assembly has surrendered its sovereignty. What we are protesting against is the serious diminution of white authority," Dr Treurnicht explains.

"There is little business of its own in which the House of Assembly can make independent decisions that do not have to be ratified by the other houses (the Councils of Representatives and Delegates). In most cases it involves community concerns."

The operation and composition of the standing committees is such that the opposition parties have very little say.

It is clear that consensus cannot work in a multiparty system, Dr Treurnicht believes.

"If we must have consensus at any cost, one person can torpedo any decision."

The principle of consensus had not worked in the President's council. The voice of the majority had eventually decided, as was also the case in the standing committee (Political Development) on which he serves.

The implication is fatal to self-determination, Dr Treurnicht thinks. His party spotted a few things during the session, such as "the total change in the political idiom of the National Party."

There is a sort of ambiguity, he thinks, in which on the one hand the "fine sound of separate development" is still clung to, while on the other there is an overall move to joint decision-making.

The preponderance of general matters makes decision-making of one's own minimal, he and his party believe.

Dr Treurnicht points to "the gutting of concepts." In his opinion self-determination has become meaningless.

"It was clearly apparent that there is scant right or opportunity to make decisions of one's own and to have the final word in one's own affairs."

Among the most important--and unsettling--characteristics of the session, Dr Treurnicht says, are the declarations about the rights of Blacks.

Some 10 million Blacks may be declared permanent inhabitants of South Africa and participate politically "up to the highest level."

In the long run the logic of this is black majority rule, according to Dr Treurnicht.

Politics Will First Have to 'Untwist'

If the Conservative Party comes to power, there will have to be an "untwisting" in politics, says Dr Andries Treurnicht.

"We shall first have to look at the political machinery. To give meaning to the CP's policy, in which self-determination takes first place, we shall negotiate with other groups," the leader of that party says.

He is optimistic about the CP's potential for growth.

"As a young party we are still finding and testing our power. We already know that the CP is strong in an area such as the northern Transvaal.

"Primrose as well as Rosettenville showed that our potential is not just limited to the countryside."

It is notable that the party receives moderately good support among English speakers, Dr Treurnicht says. The party strikes a sympathetic chord with the English-speaking population.

He does not think twice about how at home English speakers can be in a party with such strong Afrikaner sentiments.

"Politics is a facet of culture. The English speakers know that the Afrikaner's sense of culture is a strength. For them it is a sort of security."

The CP's image of wanting to return to the ox-wagon and 1948 is nonsense, Dr Treurnicht thinks.

The party does have "high respect for the past and the guidelines for the future to be found there." The CP's message is well received among young people, especially students.

It is a deficiency that the newspapers are not well disposed toward the party. The impression is also created that radio and television "are in the service of the government and promote government decisions."

The government's criticisms (sometimes invalid, he thinks) of the CP are trumpeted by the media, but not the party's voice and positive message.

Nonetheless he believes that the CP will do well in the by-election. He expects "surprising support" in Port Natal. If the Harrismith result is any indication, Bethlehem is "within reach." At Sasolburg and Vryburg the climate is "quite good."

In his opinion the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] are in fact moving closer together. They are discussing cooperation and candidates in vacant seats.

"On both sides it is realized that there should eventually be just one party (to the right of the government)," Dr Treurnicht says.

The by-election at Sasolburg is just the first in which the CP is giving its support to a candidate of the HNP.

12906

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SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND MEMBERS URGED TO RESIGN FROM AV

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "ABs Must Resign From Volkswag"]

[Text] Members of the [Afrikaner] Broederbond [AB] must "seriously reconsider" their membership in the Afrikaner Volkswag [AV], and preferably resign, the AB says in a circular letter.

In the circular, the existence of a new secret rightist organization, Toekomsgesprek, is announced, and from this follows the question of the membership of AB members in the AV.

According the circular, the executive committee of the Broederbond has received inquiries from branches concerning membership in the Volkswag. Many branches say flat out that simultaneous membership is unacceptable, while others consider it not to be of importance. The executive committee has up to now been hesitant to take a definite position in this, and has intended to put it before the Broederbond council. As a result, the position taken with respect to inquiries thus far has been that every member must judge the matter of membership in the AV for himself, should he be approached in that regard.

"The information gathered by the executive committee just before its most recent meeting shows without a doubt that the AV is being used and is going to be used by the other secret organization to further specific activities on its behalf in public. Thus, it appears as if the AV will be used as the so-called public arm.

"The executive committee recognizes that members who have joined the AV up to now have done so in good faith, without being aware of the existence and use of another secret organization.

"In light of the information that we have now received, the executive committee feels that such friends should seriously reconsider their membership in the AV, and preferably resign from it. It is almost unbearable that our members belong to a public organization that is apparently being used by another secret organization to, among other things, create a certain mood within the congress of our own public arm (the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies]) of many years' standing.

"Members who have already joined the AV and want to make their opinion on the matter known to the executive committee are invited to do so in a personal letter sent to the following address: N. Botha, P. O. Box 1916, Johannesburg 2000." (Mr Naude Botha is the secretary of the Broederbond--Editor.)

The leader of the Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, has clearly stated that the Volkswag has no ties with Toekomsgesprek.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOFF'S REELECTION AS VOORTREKKER LEADER IN DOUBT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Voortrekkers: Agitation About Boshoff's Role"]

[Text] Tension is again on the increase concerning controversial Professor Carel Boshoff's continued leadership of the Voortrekker movement. Organizing efforts are actively being carried out in Rightist circles to have Professor Boshoff, leader of the far-Rightist Afrikaner People's Sentinel (AV), reelected as leader of the Voortrekkers next month at the quadrennial congress in Stellenbosch, it has been learned.

The movement's executive committee, consisting of the leader, deputy leader, secretary and deputy secretary, must be elected at the congress, which will run from 4 to 6 July.

There is serious concern among Voortrekker ranks that Professor Boshoff's leadership of the politically oriented AV, as well as his chairmanship of SABRA [South African Bureau of Race Affairs], could severely damage the Voortrekkers' [word illegible] unity.

"The Voortrekkers have always stayed out of politics. Professor Boshoff is a good leader, but we are afraid that because of his controversial image and political involvement, he will take us increasingly into the political arena," a senior member of the Voortrekkers said yesterday.

Procedures

"Our problem is to find a candidate who will be acceptable to everyone." Two people who are being viewed as strong candidates are Dr Johan van der Walt, a pastor in Frankfort and an Orange Free State leader, and the secretary, Mr Jan Oelofse, an attorney from Pretoria.

Dr Van der Walt is viewed as a good candidate in particular because he is supposedly "acceptable to both factions."

Yesterday, Professor Boshoff called rumors that he is busy organizing support "the biggest nonsense that I can think of."

"Every commando chooses his own representative to the congress. There is no way in which influence can be brought to bear on who might be chosen by a commando."

Asked whether he will run for reelection, he said, "I'm going to the congress. I have no statement to make. I shall let the procedures run their course."

He "expects that there are indeed people who want to elect a different leader."

He refused to comment on allegations that his leadership is polarizing and politicizing the Voortrekkers to an increasing extent. "The executive committee has already dealt with that, and no further testimony or charges have been heard. The executive committee views the matter as closed."

In July of last year, the executive committee acknowledged that there is "agitation about the leader [Boshoff] outside the realm of the Voortrekker movement." The executive committee expressed at the time its "concern" that this agitation had been brought into the movement.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NAUDE RESPONDS TO BOTHA'S ALLEGATIONS ON SACC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 85 p 4

[Article: "'SACC Does Not Support Enemy Plans': Naude Answers President"]

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, has rejected allegations made by the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, that the SACC promotes the plans of this country's enemies and does not represent the majority of law-abiding voters.

"We emphatically reject your accusation that we promote the plans of South Africa's enemies," Dr Naude said yesterday in a message to President Botha. He was responding to a letter from President Botha in which the state president reacted to decisions made at the SACC annual congress.

"We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid that contributes more than anything else to such animosity towards South Africa--an animosity that does not originate outside the country, but which has arisen inside the country in particular," Dr Naude wrote.

"We believe that as a council, we truly reflect the feelings of the majority of Christians in South Africa, and that we speak with a great deal of responsibility." President Botha said the day before yesterday in a message to Dr Naude that the SACC's call for the removal of soldiers and riot police from Black residential areas was arrogant and irresponsible.

He is surprised that the SACC is giving the government instructions on how to act in the interest of South Africa, President Botha wrote. He appealed to the council to decide whether it is a church organization or an activist group.

Dr Naude answered, "In response I must say that I regret your reaction, both in content and in tone.

"The conference did not demand the withdrawal of the South African Police as such because we have never questioned its responsibility to perform its normal duties. Our concern involves the role of the riot police in situations of conflict and unrest in the [Black] residential areas--SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION].

14 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID SEEN AS LEADING TO BLACK RULE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Gawie: "What Does the Vehement Battle Against 'Apartheid' Mean?"]

[Text] "Down with apartheid!" Never before has a political slogan so dominated the South African political stage as much as this one is doing at this point in time. Churches, employer organizations, labor unions, political parties... you name it. Everyone is crying tirelessly and incessantly that "apartheid" should be abolished immediately.

Together with this, a continuous campaign against "discrimination" is being carried out, which is merely a slight modification of the first slogan.

The latest to join in this campaign is the Jewish Council of Representatives, which at its congress in Johannesburg rejected "apartheid" and said moreover that "discriminatory" laws should be repealed.

Only one day later, ASSOCOM [expansion unknown] came out with its umpteenth attack on "apartheid." In a memorandum, this business organization advocates a federation for the protection of the rights of minority groups.

To the uninformed, this campaign and the vehemence of it may sound a bit strange. What sort of "apartheid" is being combatted so vehemently? Social apartheid? Or economic apartheid? Perhaps political apartheid? Or maybe all forms of apartheid?

In the past, attacks on apartheid were generally focused on social and economic separation. In the days of the old UP [United Party], for example, apartheid in sports, hotels, restaurants, elevators, etc. was sharply attacked. But the UP declared that it was in favor of White rule--although most Nationalists did not believe it. Most of the opponents of apartheid at that time never favored Black rule or indicated publicly that they wanted a Black government--aside from a small group of radicals.

The present NP [National Party] government has now completely implemented the former UP policy, and in many cases even "improved" it. Thus, social integration is almost complete, separation on the job has disappeared, and, last but not least, Coloreds and Indians are in Parliament and in the cabinet.

The naive outsider might think that the entire campaign against apartheid would under these circumstances have to subside and in fact come to a total halt. That which was opposed for several decades has, so to speak, disappeared. In addition, there is a government in power that has explicitly resolved to "move away from discrimination" and is backing up its words with deeds. A senior cabinet declared years ago that apartheid is "dead."

But the campaign against a non-existent "apartheid" is not subsiding. On the contrary, it is increasing, both locally and abroad, as the disinvestment campaign in the United States emphasizes.

However, those campaigning against "apartheid" never say exactly what kind of "apartheid" it is that they want to see abolished. They say not a word about separate schools, distinct residential areas and the several other remnants of racial separation. In particular, they say nothing about how they view the government of the future. When the concept of "Black rule" is mentioned, they are merely mute.

Enemies of apartheid in the business world especially go to great lengths not to say clearly what they intend. With respect to its latest statement, ASSOCOM says that it is simply proposing "guidelines for discussions." There must, after all, be entrenched rights for minority groups, the [ASSOCOM] chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons, says. But he does not say what kind of rights and, of course even less, which minority groups are involved.

Several months ago, the Afrikaans Institute of Trade [AHI], together with other organizations, asked for "meaningful political participation for Blacks" and a "common citizenship" for all South Africans. However, the AHI was in all cases silent when asked whether it thus meant a system of one man, one vote.

The reason for the mysteriousness of all these institutions is obvious: they know that if they speak openly, they will be discredited immediately by almost all right-minded South Africans. It may still be fashionable in South Africa to fight "apartheid," but to favor Black rule is an entirely different matter.

With attacks on "apartheid," the false impression is deliberately created that what is being advocated is not Black rule, but rather simply the elimination of "injustices" in South African society. But the advocates of the abolition of apartheid have already surrendered; they have long since reconciled themselves to the idea of a Black government. Thus, Mr Parsons of ASSOCOM means Whites when he talks about "minority groups," and thus he advocates rights for these "minority groups."

The only apartheid of true significance remaining in South Africa is the dominant role of Whites in Parliament. Separate White schools and residential areas are not important enough to justify the present campaign. The "apartheid" opposed by ASSOCOM, the Jewish Council of Representatives, Dr Beyers Naude, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mr Stephen Solarz and numerous others, is White political power.

The enemies of White political power realize all too well that apartheid cannot be divided up into compartments. White political power must eventually cave in if its social and economic foundation is destroyed. This is the reason for the current vehement campaign. Everyone who has the interests of Whites at heart should see the present campaign for what it is.

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SOUTH AFRICA

HSRC REPORT BLAMES APARTHEID FOR NATIONAL CONFLICT

HSRC Report

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 85 p 6

[Article: "HSRC Report on Relations: Free Association Necessary: A Value System for All Advocated"]

[Text] The Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] has instigated on its own initiative a study of intergroup relations in South Africa. Dr H. C. Marais, vice-chairman of the HSRC, was the chairman of the main committee that was in charge of the research. The main committee's report was published yesterday. This article is by our political editorial staff.

The most all-encompassing conclusion in the HSRC report on intergroup relations is that constructive relations must be based on a common system of values.

A necessary prerequisite for this, according to the report, is the existence or development of a social order oriented towards reconciliation and which is shared as much as possible by members of the population.

One important implication resulting from the quest for a common value system is the problem concerning individualism versus group attachment.

As social beings, the individual functions within the context of groups, but this does not mean that his needs and group objectives exist in a one-on-one relationship. The quest by the individual to satisfy his needs optimally always remains.

Group Recognition

Because of the development of the individual's needs and aspirations, it is necessary that he have the freedom to be able to move between groups and change his membership and affiliations. However, when the individual's group membership is determined on the basis of ethnicity and race, then there are no longer equal opportunities for optimally satisfying needs. In South Africa, provisions have in this way been made for group interests that have taken place at the expense of the individual.

Group recognition still has a negative connotation to many people in South Africa, because the statutory discrimination that existed and to a large extent is still in existence has in part been linked to group recognition and opportunities. Consequently, a measure such as the Group Areas Act, which is in theory not necessarily discriminatory, does in fact have in practice a discriminatory effect in the broader socio-political framework through the allotment of a scarce resource.

An important prerequisite for group recognition ought to be the creation of equal opportunities and the elimination of group-based discrimination. A further requisite is that group recognition should not result in group domination of any type whatsoever in the political system.

Joint Say

Included in the prerequisites for an ideal societal system are freedom of association with other individuals and groups, which includes the freedom of non-association, the right to participate in public decision-making processes, equal opportunities in the realization of one's own potential, the creation of public institutions worthy of confidence and acceptance, the recognition of human dignity and in the pluralistic framework of South Africa the mutual recognition of and respect for group identity.

The committee says that intergroup relations ought to be fulfilled politically and constitutionally in a participatory democracy in South Africa, and sealed in a basic rule of law. This presumes on the one hand the creation of a system that offers to all citizens the right to fulfill political aspirations and claims through participation, representation and joint say. On the other hand, a system of law is presumed that affords reassurance and security on a deeper level than the normal competition between different political groups.

Total participation in processes of political deliberation is still presently kept in check or even forbidden by various means. The system of population registration makes free political association impossible. This hampers the prospects of a participatory democracy and should be reconsidered.

Danger Signs

The distinction in the present state system drawn on the principle of own affairs and general affairs arises from an assumption that the various races or color groups are themselves in a predetermined sense the bearers of special interests or pretensions. Because of the committee's conviction that free association is necessary, the principle of group accommodation on the basis of consensus and the protection of identity will have to find expression in the largest possible degree of devolution of official authority to the regional and local levels in order to provide for community autonomy.

Danger signs in the creation of a participatory democracy are the entrenchment of centralization of political power, the exclusion of recognized leaders from negotiation processes, the propagation of a system in which the winner takes

the entire prize and the preservation of institutions that because of race and difference of color are seen and experienced as being subordinate and inferior.

Columnist on Report

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Dawie: "HSRC Report: Encouragement for the NP, But Also Things to Think About"]

[Text] The National Party [NP] can be encouraged by the report by the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] on relations between groups in South Africa. But there are also things to think about.

The findings arrived at in the study can be broadly interpreted as a confirmation of all that the government has been doing for the last 2 years. What is involved is the expansion of what is referred to in the report as a "participatory democracy," and a good beginning has already been made in this.

The fact that this participatory democracy must be expanded further to include all national citizens is a finding that is emphasized by the HSRC research team. This is also how thinking is oriented in the National Party. During the last session of Parliament, the issue of Black political participation was put very high on the constitutional agenda.

What is now being wrestled with is the question of what form of democracy this should take. The report does not bring any greater clarity to this burning issue.

The Method

There is a great deal of agreement between the researchers and the government on the general plan that is to be pursued constitutionally. But how is it to be achieved?

The central finding is that a future of good relations between this country's various groups cannot be built on a system in which group differentiations are forced on people by law. The researchers argue in favor of reconsidering the system of population registration so that free political and group association will be possible.

It is about this finding that there is going to be the most difference of opinion and pondering. A key element of the NP's constitutional plan is after all legally defined groups, on which the new constitution is solidly based. And yet the government, at least in its latest thinking, is not insensitive to changing group needs.

A Choice

Did the state president not say at the end of the session of Parliament that communities should not be forced against their will into artificial units? And that communities that want to be joined voluntarily should not be forbidden from merging? This implies all sorts of possibilities.

Does the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act not bring with it to a greater extent an element of choice in the system?

In the report, economic growth is given as one of the most important determinants of future relations between groups. The bigger the differences between groups in the economic realm, the more chance there is of greater conflict. In a certain sense back to the eternal struggle between the "haves and have-nots."

Pace

The importance of economic progress for everyone in South Africa has been clearly recognized. Studies under way on, for example, the freeing of the economy from obstructive regulations aim to give every South African the opportunity for well-being according to his potential.

The main committee says in the report that there should be no delay in the movement towards greater democratization--and in so doing towards a reduction of conflict. Because the pace of change is connected to what is acceptable to voters, certain observations by the HSRC are interesting.

In this context, it was found that almost 25 percent of the Afrikaans-speaking participants in the study in three overwhelmingly conservative towns felt that the present government is moving too slowly with its plans for reform, while 54 percent were of the opinion that a start should have been made years ago with attempts to improve the lot of other groups.

A Past

The research team concludes from this that the basically very conservative attitude of Afrikaans-speaking Whites does not necessarily mean that changes in the direction of "constructive and accommodative" relations will be resisted. It can be assumed that the threshold of tolerance to change is higher than what attitudinal studies alone indicate, it is said.

Where, by implication, does the HSRC study put political parties in Afrikaner politics today?

It appears as if the NP is on the threshold of an arrangement in which group conflict can be largely reduced. And the far-rightist alliance under the leadership of the Conservative Party is on a road to a past that can no longer be.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPANSION OF AFRIKAANS AMONG COLOREDS ADVOCATED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Special Representative: "Don't Keep Language White, says Links"]

[Text] STELLENBOSCH. - People who deny that the colored man has made a contribution to Afrikaans are people who also want to carry on apartheid in the language; therefore Afrikaans has to remain a "white" language for them, Prof. Tony Links of the Department of Afrikaans and Dutch at the University of West Capeland said here yesterday.

He said at the Winter School of the University of Stellenbosch that the linkage of Afrikaans with apartheid has never yet done the language any good. This negates the idea that the colored people have made a distinguishable "contribution" to Afrikaans.

Anyone who studies the language will note that Afrikaans has not remained the Germanic virgin which some pretend, but has also flirted with foreign influences.

Upon inquiry, Prof. Links said that if Whites want to eliminate the suspicion that some people have against Afrikaans, they will not be able to reserve the language commissions and institutions only for Whites.

Mr. Carter Ebrahim, Minister of Education and Culture in the Council of Representatives, said the colored man is not without culture. This would mean that he does not possess creative powers. A colored culture does not exist; the colored man is a Western person; he shares the values and culture of the West.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED MINISTER HENDRICKSE ON CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jun 85 p 15

[Interview with Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the majority party in Parliament's Council of Representatives, by Peter Sidego]

[Text] The first session of the tricameral Parliament, in which the Coloreds are being represented for the first time, has just concluded. Yesterday, the leader of the majority party in the Council of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse, answered relevant questions in an interview with Peter Sidego.

[Question] Do you still believe that participation was the right decision?

[Answer] There is no doubt about that. It was the right decision at the right time. What is happening this year lends credence to that decision.

[Question] What was your most joyful experience in the course of the session?

[Answer] The abolishment of the Act on the Ban of Mixed Marriages and Article 16 of the Act on Immorality. This took place right within the Council of Representatives which used to be the former Senate Chamber. This provides an indication of what can be still expected with respect to other discriminating legislations.

[Question] What was your most disappointing experience?

[Answer] It's difficult to say. I was disappointed with the Council of Delegates's rejection of the draft bill on local government matters. Key figures in both of their parties had begun to negotiate for more powers for the administrative committees, but they finally ended up rejecting the draft bill.

[Question] You are a minister in the Cabinet. Do you accept all the laws of the land?

[Answer] That is a hard question, but I say, no. There still are many laws which are offensive. I cannot accept discriminating laws.

[Question] Do you believe that in the policy of negotiation there is also room for a protest policy?

[Answer] Yes, the two go together. Our own experience with the policy of protest has led the way for a policy of negotiation. Our participation in the Representative Colored Council (VKR) represented a negotiating policy, but when our pleading with the government failed to carry weight we destroyed that body with our policy of protest. There is certainly room for protest. But in your protest you must not deny the other person's right if he does not happen to agree with that protest action at that moment.

[Question] In order of importance what do you consider your people's three biggest problems?

[Answer] Our problems are: poverty, injustice and participation in a system which in the long run does not meet our requirements. The white Afrikaaner came to be where he is today by participating in a system of British dominance... something he too did not accept. Then followed a purposeful uplifting.

[Question] Has your party already formed a strategy on how you can relieve your people's poverty?

[Answer] We are coupling our uplifting task to education and welfare services. We are following a system of "affirmative action" in education and other departments.

[Question] What do you consider to be the biggest danger in the new constitutional order?

[Answer] The exclusion of blacks from the decision-making process. This was one of the reasons we strongly supported the Act on Area Services Councils. Although the governing for this takes place at a lower level, for the first time blacks become a part of the decision-making process.

[Question] Do you think that the system of Joint Permanent Committees contains any advantages for you? And what are the disadvantages?

[Answer] This contains more advantages than disadvantages. In the Permanent Committees the possibility is created for someone within a limited group to make greater contributions toward a policy of persuasion. Through no fault of their own the Coloreds are backward in education and experience especially in the area of parliamentary process.

Thus, one of the disadvantages is that the parliamentary caucus is unaware of all the arguments for and against a certain matter. To be sure there is no public debate, but sometimes it is difficult for people to change their views publicly. The result is clearly more positive than negative.

[Question] How do you regard your party's relation with the government?

[Answer] We are being condemned for collaborating with the government more than opposing it; but I always underscore the fact that opposition for the sake of opposition is not all we want. The National Party is in power and therefore we negotiate. We recognize realities; however, if there is legislation against our principles, we denounce it.

[Question] In a way this parliamentary session was a brief exercise. How do you regard the next one?

[Answer] I cannot look into the future. We learn by experience, but we have even made a contribution towards progress in thinking. The past session turned out to be good preparation and I am entirely satisfied.

[Question] How do you justify your participation in the Cabinet?

[Answer] In the Cabinet I do not see myself as a colored person, but as a South African and as a human being. Therefore I feel that I am a part of the discussions and decisions about all of South Africa. I have never yet accepted paternalism, but I am being accepted as a colleague in the Cabinet.

[Question] What do you consider as a solution for the widespread violence in the Country?

[Answer] Violence must also be coupled with the fact that successes have been achieved. When successes are achieved the situation of unrest is defused. But there are people and forces who do not want the situation to be defused, but want to create disorders. History shows that reforming processes have generally led to violence. There are people here who do not want progress and do not want to seek peaceful solutions. However, I believe that most South Africans, and especially most Blacks, reject violence as a solution.

[Question] Do you think that the new order has created expectations that are not being fulfilled?

[Answer] No, not for the Labor Party. We have not placed all of our expectations in the present system. The milestones which have been reached are encouraging and they create more expectations. These are the kind of expectations that exist. Whatever is not negotiable today, will be possible tomorrow.

[Question] What is your view of the United Democratic Front (UDF)?

[Answer] I think the UDF has problems. There are differences within the UDF. There is little doubt that there is a connection between the UDF and the ANC. There are people within the UDF who are honestly looking for a solution and regard the organization as a platform of protest. But there are others who want to exploit the desire to be free of this injustice for their own ideological advantage. There are question marks within the UDF as to the strength of its numbers and membership. The fact that the organization cannot obtain its intended million signatures indicates that it is too loose and unrepresentative.

[Question] Do you think that the UDF has a role to play and can this be of advantage to anyone?

[Answer] I do not think that the UDF has a role to play within the present setup. It is not representative of the broad masses of workers. It is being opposed by a number of other organizations such as the National Forum. To a certain extent the UDF is wrecking the process of negotiation. Its approach is simply one of protest, condemnation and rejection. There is no willingness to look for a solution. Its character is based on emotion, but emotions change very soon and this cannot be a basis for negotiation.

[Question] Would you celebrate Soweto-Day?

[Answer] I believe that Soweto-Day will always remain in history. Just like for others, there are certain days that are especially significant. However, my approach to the Soweto matter is that as a result of that experience we must ask and plead for change through prayer; but not prescribe to God what he has to do in order to promote our own personal interests.

[Question] How do you think that the abolition of the Act on the Ban on Political Interference can affect politics in South Africa?

[Answer] It was ridiculous for groups outside of Parliament to have enjoyed greater freedom than those on the parliamentary platform to whom this right was denied. The abolition of this law will simply promote a greater measure of political cross-breeding and this is healthy.

[Question] Will you campaign for discussions with the ANC?

[Answer] Yes. Ultimately we will have to talk with the ANC. However, the Labor Party clearly states that it does not support violence. But I want to raise objections to the reference of "recognized" leaders or "accepted" leaders, because one would have to find out what the basis of their support is. But then people publicly elected will not be regarded as recognized leaders.

[Question] What about Blacks participating in the central government?

[Answer] My stand on this is clear. The ultimate answer for South Africa is a system of one man, one vote, in a federal system, geographically delineated, and this is the only basis which can assure a future for us and remove the fears of blacks and of whites.

[Question] What do you think of the foreign pressure at the UN for disinvestment and sanctions?

[Answer] The UN has actually become a waste of time, money and manpower. It is no longer in a position of power. I condemn the UN for its failure to condemn inhuman actions, murder and injustices in other countries, while turning its attention only to South Africa. We say: Good, do take a look at South Africa as long as your approach is a healthy one. The Labor Party will join you in condemning injustice. There was a time for this sort of pressure and to a certain measure the changes in South Africa have been the result of

foreign pressure. While a new situation is being created here and while it is a reality, we must be granted time for working out a solution. In plain words I must say that disinvestment is an act of violence. This can lead to unemployment which in turn will lead to disruption, disorder and chaos.

7964

CSO: 3401/248

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK FARM WORKERS FORM COMMANDO PLATOON

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jun 85 p 17

[Article by Lance Corporal J. R. Morgenrood: "Farm Workers Become Proud Members of the Bultfontein Commando"]

[Text] "Left, right, left, right, left... lift your arms! That really looks better, yes, good men!"

To many outsiders, this simply sounds like another platoon commander teaching his platoon of raw recruits basic drill techniques, but for the Bultfontein Commando this is a first, of which members of the commando can be very proud.

The platoon under the command of officer candidate Willie Pieterse is composed of farm workers from the surrounding area who were introduced during the first phase of a junior leadership course for members of the commando.

The training of the enthusiastic and dedicated group of Black men is not simply amusement or a novelty without purpose or design. According to Col Willie Louw, commander of Group 34, guarding key points is one of many commando tasks that can be performed by similarly trained Black soldiers.

During the presentation of the Black platoon, he explained to the public that it is in the interest of the community or of the country that similar Black platoons back up the White members of commandos, which consist primarily of farmers. This will lighten the work load of commando members and also promote better relations between population groups.

Colonel Louw also predicts that this is a tendency that will grow as soon as commandos realize the importance of a training program such as this.

PARATUS had the opportunity to see the Black platoon in action. After only four days of training, they had already effectively mastered the basic drill movements and were already well on their way to mastering the rifle drill.

Officer candidate Pieterse told PARATUS that his platoon's eagerness to know more about the Defense Force amazed him. It was not his original intention to let the platoon drill with rifles so soon. After approximately two days' basic drill exercises, he realized that if he wanted to maintain their devotion, then

he would have to actively do something in order to stimulate their interest. This is how it came about that the platoon began drilling with rifles after only two days.

Officer candidate Pieterse's work experience with people was also of use to him during the training of the Black platoon. "I realized straight off that they had to be treated differently. After I had punished them once because of what were in my opinion unnecessary and intentional mistakes, they were very tense and the atmosphere was such that I couldn't even teach them a new move," officer candidate Pieterse says.

"I changed my approach, dealt with them more calmly, and immediately afterwards they were able to perform neat and brisk moves," according to officer candidate Pieterse.

Officer candidate Pieterse communicates with the Black platoon in their own language. From his attitude and behavior towards the men, it is clear that he is more than a little proud of his Black platoon.

"Left, right, left, right, about-face, left, right, left, right, halt, check, one, two!"

12271

CSO: 3401/256

SOUTH AFRICA

PROBLEMS FACING COLORED FARMERS IN COMMUNES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by John-Paul Valentyn: "New Challenge for Communal Farmers"]

[Text] The rural areas for Coloreds have been divided up into economic farm units. The tenants of these units still have a number of problems. John-Paul Valentyn took a look at this, and reports in the third part in a series of five articles on South Africa's Colored farmers.

A large number of Colored farmers in South Africa are tenants who make a living on farm units recently divided up by the government, in Boesmanland, Steinkopf, Leliefontein, Richtersveld and Concordia.

These are part of the rural areas for Coloreds and have been shaped according to a communal model. Because of the trampling of the veld and ground erosion, the government has decided to divide up these areas into economic units.

But quite a few problems remain to be overcome before the new system will yield fruit. By far the majority of the new tenants, who are ranchers, are handicapped by a shortage of water, capital and know-how.

The Leliefontein area was allocated to the Colored population around 1918, according to Mr Eduard Hornimann, headmaster of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church's elementary school at Kamiskroom and member of the Leliefontein governing council. Officials began dividing up the land last year.

Few people here live exclusively from farming; a maximum of five lead such an existence. Because the farmers have only rights of usage, they have no security for taking out a loan in order to buy farm equipment, for example.

"A big problem here is water," Mr Hornimann said. "The land is fertile, but rainfall is not regular. Of the three holes that I had sunk for 3,000 rands, only one produced water.

"The people here are not farmers in the true sense of the word. They don't have the proper basic knowledge of farming, nor is the area ever visited by advisors providing information.

"I strongly question the term 'economic unity camp.' Can a camp with a capacity of 3 to 500 head of livestock be viewed as economic? No one can make a living out of this amount of livestock.

"A great amount of dissatisfaction resulted from the distribution of the camps. There are 800 to 1,000 registered residents, while there are only 49 farm units. What will become of the people who do not get a camp?

"The approximately nine camps that have not yet been divided are now serving as the residential area for the rest of the people. The state will have to step in and buy up land in order to provide for them.

"Employment possibilities must be created and school facilities improved. The outlook in this could be better if the state makes aid more readily available," Mr Hornimann says.

Tenant farmer income in the Steinkopf area in Namaqualand is minimal, due to the long-term drought, and numerous farmers have been brought to their knees because of large financial obligations.

There are 43 farm units in this area, of which the largest range from 6,000 to 11,000 hectares per unit.

Because some farms do not have their own watering places, the farmers are obligated by contract to help those who do not have their own water. But this arrangement promotes land erosion, because animals must move from one area to another.

The administration has already sunk bore holes, but without success. Some farmers have bored for water at their own expense, but money is lacking to buy equipment in order to get the water above ground.

Many of the farmers are still dependent on primitive tools, such as donkeys and iron double-furrow plows.

The champion of the ranchers in this area is Dr J. Appies, Dutch Reformed Mission Church teacher at Steinkopf. On his vacation in January of this year, he saw on a trip through Swartland how bales of chaff were lying about on several farmers' farms.

"I brought the farmers in that vicinity into contact, and the reaction was overwhelming. They gave us almost 10,000 bales of chaff. The Defense Force agreed to allow its apprentice drivers to transport the bales of chaff to us as part of their training process.

"A farmer from South-West Africa who drives by here regularly has already transported a load of some 500 bales for us. Our ranchers, who have already been so to speak broken by the drought, don't have the necessary capital to pay for transportation themselves.

"On behalf of the farmers, I want to appeal to any authority, or to any people who might know of someone who can help us to whatever extent, to call us."

A sheep and goat rancher, Mr Abraham Bok, said that they cannot borrow money because they are tenants. "The government will have to step in to save us from going under." He farms on a farm unit of 6,200 hectares, which has a capacity of 600 head of livestock. Because of the drought, his herd of almost 400 has dwindled to 179.

One of the ranchers who ended up in a partnership camp because of the land division, Mr George Cloete, says that approximately 200 of his livestock have died since then because there is not enough pasture.

"One cannot reduce one's numbers in livestock, because we make our living from ranch farming."

Another rancher, Mr John Cloete, feels that the division of [farm] units has robbed farmers of their freedom since they can now no longer move on in search of pasture.

"The drought is breaking us, and the future seems only dim, but we will not just lie down," Mr Willem Cloete says, also a farmer.

Tomorrow: Plenty of water, but the soil is dry.

12271

CSO: 3401/251

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASE IN BLACK LIVING STANDARD REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

THERE has been a "dramatic" increase in the extent to which urban Blacks are keeping products in their homes, according to a market survey.

The company that conducted the survey, Market Research Africa, said the increase could partly be explained by a move to larger economy size packages.

However, the increases were so great that they indicated an overall improvement in standards of living, a statement said.

According to Market Research Africa, increases have occurred in a wide range of products, including household cleaners, polish, insecticides, pain relievers, laxatives, cough and cold remedies, eye drops, skin creams, cosmetics and toiletries.

The survey was based on interviews with 1 000 Black housewives living in urban areas throughout South Africa.

In 1975, 75 percent of Black urban households kept washing powders in their home, compared with 94 percent today.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK POLICEMEN TARGETS OF TOWNSHIP UNREST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

SOME of the worst affected by the current wave of unrest sweeping the country have been Black policemen.

Since September last year, when violence first erupted, the homes of 360 Black policemen have been destroyed by rioters, resulting in damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

On the East Rand — the latest flashpoint — the homes of 178 policemen have been destroyed. In Duduza, one of the smaller East Rand townships, rioters have destroyed 36 policemen's homes.

Colonel Leon Mellet, Press secretary for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday certain radical elements, including Cosas (Congress of South African Students), the UDF (United Democratic Front) and their affiliates, were set on introducing a state of lawlessness in the Black townships.

"They want Black policemen out of the townships so they can introduce their own brand of law," Col Mellet said.

Not Intimidated

But he said the police would not be intimidated.

Const. **MICHAEL MODISE (27)**, his wife, **EMMA (27)** and daughter, **THOKO (2)**. Their Duduza home was destroyed by a mob.

"It is the police's task to maintain law and order in the townships."

Col Mellet said the majority of Blacks in the townships wanted law and order and it was the police's duty to "ensure that their lives, property and belongings are protected".

Certain radical elements in the townships were openly flouting the law.

"In Katlehong on Saturday a group of people in a fleet of Kombis deliberately drove on the wrong side of the road in open defiance of the law. They were out looking for trouble."

Radicals also "hijacked" funerals and used them to further their own aims. "Bereaved families have little say in funeral arrangements."

Col Mellet said troublemakers used funerals to incite people to violence. After funerals they often went on the rampage, burning the homes of

Black policemen and community councillors.

He said it was a sad fact that Black policemen were no longer able to live in the communities they served.

The SAP has had to find alternative accommodation for Black policemen and their families whose homes have been destroyed. They are often housed in tents in the backyards of police stations.

One such case is in Dunnottar where a group of Black policemen, victims of violence in Duduza, are housed in large tents in the backyard of the Dunnottar police station.

11 tents

Up to three families share a tent. There are 11 tents, which lack the basic home comforts like electricity, sewerage and running water.

"It gets pretty cold at night and we have to shower and go to the toilet at the police station," said Detective-Sergeant Joel Msibi (31), who has been living in his makeshift home since mid-June.

Sgt Msibi's home in Duduza was razed. All that remains of his home is a pile of concrete rubble.

Petrol bombs

He told The Citizen yesterday his home had first been attacked by a mob in February. His lounge, dining room and a bedroom had been extensively damaged by

A camp of tents at the rear of the Dunnottar police station. The tents house Black policemen

whose homes have been destroyed in unrest.

petrol bombs.

"After that I lived in fear of my life and received numerous death threats."

In mid-June a mob of about 800 again attacked his home while his son, Ronald (9), was alone at home.

His son managed to escape, but the mob smashed all the house windows and the interior was extensively damaged by petrol bombs.

"The mob returned that evening and completely destroyed my home and all my possessions," Sgt Msibi said.

Constable Michael Modise (27), another victim of Duduza violence, said yesterday his home had first been attacked by a mob on May 9 while he was at work.

"The mob petrol bombed my home, destroying two bedrooms. When I arrived home I became extremely worried as my wife and daughter had disappeared. I was scared that they had been harmed by the mob, but I found them three hours later hiding at a friend's home."

Nine days later a mob had again attacked his home, stoning the house and throwing several petrol bombs and damaging the lounge.

"The next day my family and I started looking for alternative accommodation. When we returned at about 6.45pm, I noticed that the front door had been forced open. All our belongings had been destroyed and the house set alight," Constable Modise said.

SOUTH AFRICA

1,215 PEOPLE ARRESTED 21-29 JULY

List Released

[MB291306] Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA -- Police said today they had arrested 1215 people in the past eight days under the emergency regulations implemented since July 21.

The total of arrests last week reached 910 by Friday, and 305 more people were arrested during the weekend, according to a list released by police in Pretoria.

According to the list, the names of the people detained since Friday are: (the numbering follows the SAPA list)

Name	Race/Sex	Magisterial District
911. Johannes Ditshego	B/M	Brakpan
912. Apdstel Sebeko	B/M	"
913. Lucky Sebeko	B/M	"
914. Solomon Shele	B/M	"
915. Sipho Motulong	B/M	"
916. Veli Shabalala	"	"
917. Joseph Moreng	"	"
918. Norman Ngcobo	"	"
919. Robert Mabuza	"	"
920. Simon Twala	"	"
921. Hamilton Mdluli	"	"
922. Mike Mhlopeke	"	"
923. Phillip Mfokeng	"	"
924. Chederick Magase	"	"
925. Abram Ntukula	"	"
926. Betheulo Monti	"	"
927. Betheulo Motloung	"	"
928. Rainos Motseleni	"	"
930. Simon Mohlongo	"	"
931. Michael Mahela	"	"

932.	Alias Nkosi	"	"
933.	John Dlamini	"	"
934.	Johannes Mashele	"	"
935.	Ben Shabalala	"	"
936.	John Sebeko	"	"
937.	Ephraim Mokanza	"	"
938.	Thomas Dube	"	"
939.	Jane Vilakazi	B/F	"
940.	Polience Sikhosana	B/F	"
941.	Maria Thani	"	"
942.	Phuleng Letsweng	"	"
943.	Junes Mataskala	"	"
944.	Mpule Swelankomo	B/M	Springs
945.	Gupa Mofokeng	"	Benoni
946.	Erick Mashaba	"	"
947.	Simon Motswenang	"	"
948.	Lennox Molefi	"	"
949.	Sipho Tshabalala	"	"
950.	Johannes Senokwena	"	"
951.	Ian Moll	W/M	Johannesburg
952.	Sheila Drew	W/F	"
953.	Philip Mafa	B/M	"
954.	Mbulelo Mdaji	"	Bedford
955.	Bonisile Mhlombile	"	Cradock
956.	Ben Poivit	C/M	"
957.	Herrit Poivit	"	"
958.	Jan Dawati	B/M	Port Elizabeth
959.	Albert Ngqokwe	B/M	"
960.	Albert Tjibilika	"	"
961.	Sipho Kopele	"	"
962.	Banibas Kuze	"	"
963.	Wilson Gidana	"	"
964.	Kenneth Funde	"	"
965.	Thozamile Thukana	"	"
966.	Mbonele Tjukala	"	"
967.	Khajaletho Ngqunt	"	"
968.	Amos Sakata	"	"
969.	John Sokupa	"	"
970.	Nomelule Moleis	"	"
971.	Bomgoan Mhlaba	"	"
972.	Louiso Jafta	"	"
973.	Boisele Momadi	"	"
974.	Michael Luvane	"	"
975.	Domisale Mali	"	"
976.	David Mkangwana	"	"
977.	Alfred Mbala	"	"
978.	Ivan Jordaan	C/M	"
979.	will be released tomorrow	"	
980.	will be released tomorrow	"	

981. Jeremiah Gertshabane	"	Uitenhage
982. Kola Danisa	B/M	"
983. Jacob Guyala	"	"
984. Tyindi Matsolo	"	Graaff-Reinet
985. Derick Sitale	"	Benoni
986. Simon Matsha	"	Springs
987. Elias Masanabo	"	"
988. David Noloba	"	"
989. Jacob Tswane	"	"
990. Welton Hanqannable	"	"
991. Rundi Tswala	B/M	Springs
992. Godfrey Nkosi	"	"
993. Michael Sibeyo	"	"
994. Moses Makuza	"	"
995. John Twala	"	"
996. Tiny Mokwinja	"	Benoni
997. Oscar Nyama	"	Nigel
998. Velapi Mahlangu	"	Randburg
1000. Piet Mdina	"	"
1001. Kanawa Vavisile	"	"
1002. Tandi Ndquza	"	"
1003. Toyn Zahela	"	"
1004. Zwelinezine Danster	"	"
1005. Sugile Jonas	"	"
1006. Eveline Morris	B/F	"
1007. Cikiswa Zahela	"	"
1008. Yvonne Menzi	"	"
1009. Normande Nstshulwana	"	"
1010. Sophie Gomo	"	"
1011. Emma Goloza	"	"
1012. Mirriam Danster	"	"
1013. Erial Louw	"	"
1014. Elsie Gabi	"	"
1015. Rosie Ndoni	"	"
1016. Lunghe Sinuka	B/F	Port Elizabeth
1017. Tedu Mansisi	"	Uitenhage
1018. Madida Ndoni	"	Port Elizabeth
1019. Bongile Ndoni	"	"
1020. Lulamimele Mazantzi	"	"
1021. James Malgis	C/M	"
1022. Jacob Mulder	"	"
1023. Tamsanga Mueyte	B/M	"
1024. Willmot Goba	"	"
1025. Johannes Allas	C/M	"
1026. Nask Davids	"	"
1027. Francis Douglas	C/F	"
1028. Delphine Rensburg	"	"
1029. Clive Abrahams	C/M	"
1030. Richard Souls	"	"

1031. Don Minnaar	"	"
1032. Aznot Rosseau	"	"
1033. Burnett Meyer	"	"
1034. Michael Davids	"	"
1035. Godfrey Kapel	B/M	"
1036. Arthur Meyer	C/M	"
1037. Eugene Smith	"	"
1038. Bezel Coetzee	"	"
1039. Gilbert Prince	"	"
1040. Dawot Sinjoid	B/M	"
1041. Willington Vusina	"	"
1042. Tommy Mshwswe	"	"
1043. Mthuthzile Posie	"	"
1044. Brown Busumzi	"	"
1045. Thembesile Tyhuthu	"	"
1046. Tshala Funpotha	"	Uitenhage
1047. Lizo Mgengo	"	Port Elizabeth
1048. Michael Sam	"	"
1049. Patrick Jatta	"	Pearston
1050. Mgqoza Bles	"	"
1051. Mzwandile Menzi	"	"
1052. Litha Ngita	"	Port Elizabeth
1053. Andile Fundeza	"	"
1054. Lizo Mgengo	"	"
1055. Vuyani Sogcwani	"	"
1056. Justis Gciletswana	"	"
1057. Alfred Fredericks	C/M	"
1058. Reginald Hlokoma	B/M	"
1059. Michell Sam	"	"
1060. Malvern Pusani	"	"
1061. Joseph Siwani	"	"
1062. Michael Olifant	"	"
1063. Silva Moe	B/F	Uitenhage
1064. Goyernment Sijana	B/M	Fort Beaufort
1065. Eolani Ketethi	"	"
1066. Thembisile Notana	"	"
1067. Sipho Finda	"	"
1068. Manie Seto	"	"
1069. Johnson Ngdngone	"	"
1070. William Matoto	"	"
1071. Milton Pita	"	"
1072. Piet Noita	"	"
1073. Wadi Mbocane	"	"
1074. Joe Msiza	"	"
1075. Zukizani Matendola	"	"
1076. Petros Radebe	"	Brakpan
1077. Moses Mokoena	"	Springs
1078. Paulina Nkambunde	B/F	"
1079. Michael Sebeko	B/M	"

1080. Simon Matha	"	"
1081. Godfrey Nkozi	"	"
1082. John Twala	"	"
1083. Elias Masanabo	"	"
1084. Gilbert Kotshwana	"	Johannesburg
1085. Winston Ntueu	"	"
1086. Oupa Ndlovu	"	Port Elizabeth
1087. Mvwandile Nombongwa	"	"
1088. Sunnyboy Prince	"	"
1089. Manoal Tembe	"	"
1090. Zwelizima Nobese	"	"
1091. Michael Cowane	"	"
1092. Jeremia Tambo	"	"
1093. Milindeli Doniso	"	"
1094. Mongoneli Madodana	"	"
1095. Phindile Mgxashe	"	"
1096. Gideon Miqua	"	"
1097. Victor Cengani	"	"
1098. Vusumzi Nqiwiti	"	"
1099. Zukesani Mnyazi	"	"
1100. Lorrince Nose	"	"
1101. Mpumelelo Harmans	"	"
1102. Boy Jack	"	"
1103. Zandile Quinto	"	"
1104. Zolile Faku	"	Uitenhage
1105. Renwick Maxhan	"	"
1106. Wilson Maerman	C/M	"
1107. Tembile Maerman	B/M	"
1108. Nusaamzi Nogana	"	"
1109. Lumkile Miwelila	"	"
1110. Metford Wilmems	"	"
1111. Sabelo Baltini	"	"
1112. Mzimbota Fumbata	"	"
1113. Victor Manzia	"	"
1114. Geru Philip	"	"
1115. Sauiko Mazamini	"	"
1116. Mzoxolo Zolani	"	"
1117. Toyota Gxoviva	"	"
1118. Richard Ntumbane	"	"
1119. Charles Hendricks	C/M	"
1120. Stoffel Handricks	"	"
1121. Viliytle Jantjies	B/M	"
1122. Justice Titu	"	"
1123. Reg Saik	"	"
1124. Samson Taye	"	"
1125. Bayani Maningozi	"	Port Elizabeth
1126. Anojle Atjala	"	"
1127. Kisiweli Ngalo	"	"
1128. Malusi Skolpat	"	Uitenhage

1129. Mkhusele Daniels	"	Port Elizabeth
1130. Mnyamezeli Ngaoine	"	"
1131. Patrick William	"	"
1132. Richard Barry	"	Uitenhage
1133. Deon Koopman	"	"
1134. Mzukeze Makqabes	"	"
1135. Clifford Sambok	"	"
1136. Jim Tys	"	"
1137. Wellcome Nooa	"	"
1138. Phillips Nooa	"	"
1139. Feudalish Manoalize	"	"
1140. Fulugas Mapooug	"	"
1141. Petrus Motha	"	Germiston
1142. Manocagayzi Tabete	"	"
1143. Similo Mvagas	"	"
1144. Johannes Sholvo	"	"
1145. Johannes Haboka	"	"
1146. Manuel Nxumalo	"	"
1147. Hlulao Nlodi	"	"
1148. Nambasa Ndix	"	"
1149. Josef Moresi	"	"
1150. Gabriel Ndhuli	"	"
1151. Sally Mohlokwa	B/F	"
1152. Samuel Mathansi	B/M	"
1153. Mann Thebskvane	"	"
1154. Wellington Wells	"	"
1155. Mosack Mputi	"	"
1156. Roger Bam	"	"
1157. Patrick Tshalangyane	"	"
1158. Petrus Williams	C/M	"
1159. Zaonana Molefe	B/M	"
1160. Jostenus Mofokeng	"	"
1161. Thomas Maphilo	"	"
1162. Piet Modiba	"	"
1163. Mandla Tembo	"	"
1164. Lucas Mhanipela	"	"
1165. Thembenkosi Myeni	"	Port Elizabeth
1166. Bolelo Makinka	"	"
1167. Bonise Ngani	"	"
1168. Montgomery Jola	"	"
1169. Sipheho Stick	"	"
1170. Boy Mariyesane	"	"
1171. William Mabinza	"	"
1172. Erich Frans	"	"
1173. Michael Qwazi	"	"
1174. Lizo Mbikalni	"	"
1175. Longele Befile	"	"
1176. Tato Makonywa	"	"
1177. Mxolisi Dabe	"	"

1178. Patrick Neer	"	"
1179. Zalane Simane	"	"
1180. Wellington Tshemese	"	"
1181. Edward Makhohlese	"	"
1182. Arthur Malinde	"	"
1183. Rockie Mama	"	"
1184. Venon George	"	"
1185. Luyujo Galeni	"	"
1186. Patrick Kapela	"	"
1187. Zwelume Chaka	"	"
1188. Margaret Mbeki	B/F	"
1189. Kholeko Sondani	"	"
1190. Myaniso Mpulu	B/M	Paterson
1191. Michael Thamsaga	"	Albany
1192. Ctancie Witbooi	"	Uitenhage
1193. Bongane Ntebe	"	Port Elizabeth
1194. Benjamini Muchaike	"	"
1195. John Cenene	"	"
1196. Pumzile Mbonda	"	"
1197. Melville Nkoko	"	"
1198. Gladman Nhanhana	"	Uitenhage
1199. Yuyn Dusasi	"	Port Elizabeth
1200. Jeffery Sambokwe	"	Jansenville
1201. Anthony Heers	C/M	"
1202. Liman Saki	B/M	"
[No 1203 as received]	"	"
1204. Bennet Mdim	"	"
1205. Mayville Dlamini	"	Benoni
1206. Petrus Mvana	"	"
1207. Steven Khumal	"	"
1208. Thomas Maleke	"	Vanderbiljpark
1209. Job Sehlare	"	"
1210. Abraham Dabi	"	Vereeniging
1211. Suleman Khota	"	"
1212. Nazira Yamed	A/M	"
1213. Makmobane Letsatsi	B/M	"
1214. Graham Joseph	C/M	Steytlerville
1215. Collin Nappies	C/M	"

29 July List

[MB301151] Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, 30 July, SAPA--Forty-four people have been arrested since yesterday under the emergency regulations which have been implemented in 36 magisterial districts for the past nine days, according to police in Pretoria.

A total of 1,259 people have been arrested under the regulations, according to a police list of the detainees.

According to the list, the 44 people arrested since yesterday are: (the numbering follows the SAPA list)

Name	Race/Sex	Magisterial District
1216. John Nenga	B/M	Pearston
1217. Ngege Sigila	"	"
1218. Wha Pikanu	"	"
1219. Joseph Ditshego	"	Springs
1220. David Skosana	"	"
1221. Abel Mabena	"	"
1222. Jacob Mokokna	"	"
1223. Duke More	"	Benoni
1224. Stanford Pikini	"	Port Elizabeth
1225. Boule Melapi	"	"
1226. Jama Mzozojana	"	"
1227. Mathews Easo	"	"
1228. Sikhimbiso Mtati	"	Albany
1229. Anderson Liali	"	"
1230. Welcome Mdamase	"	"
1231. Tinky Mahlialo	"	Port Elizabeth
1232. Bujilie Kleinbooi	"	"
1233. Alfred Mni	"	"
1234. Winston Mbepo	"	"
1235. Major Mamely	"	"
1236. Wujo Boqwana	"	"
1237. Kenneth Mahlelehlele	"	"
1238. Themboikaja Mabala	"	"
1239. Khathazile Sebeko	"	"
1240. Mdlani Mbilani	"	"
1241. Sidney Sidny	"	"
1242. Andries Brown	C/M	"
1243. Frans Konke	"	"
1244. Fumane Kule	B/M	"
1245. Mzikayise Madasi	"	"
1246. Tembinkosi Baoyana	"	"
1247. Sicelo Mwaxele	"	"
1248. Nhungisi Nzuzo	"	"
1249. Nququbana Mawha	"	Bathurst
1250. Monwabisi Klaas	B/M	Uitenhage
1251. Liso Mthana	"	"
1252. Wanga Nkala	"	"
1253. Samile Nonduma	"	Fort Beaufort
1254. Mthetheleu Baartman	"	"
1255. Gert Williams	C/M	Uitenhage
1256. Lucas Masilela	B/M	Alberton
1257. Walther Nkhemadini	"	"
1258. Andries Maganla	"	Boksburg
1259. Simon Mpepe	"	"

Two further detainees whose names were not included on yesterday's list were named as:

979. Richard Mooi	B/M	Uitenhage
980. Lazarus Magomor	"	Benoni

First Releases

[MB301229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1227 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 30, SAPA--Police today announced the release of 13 of the more than 1200 people detained under the emergency regulations in force for the past nine days.

A list of those freed, between June 21 and 29, was released in Pretoria.

The names of those released are:

Name	(No. on SAPA List)	District
1. Zalisile Lantwana	(283)	Grahamstown
2. Lungise Kwentele	(285)	"
3. Edward Mblaka	(201)	Cradock
4. Madoda Mabaza	(286)	Grahamstown
5. Bonesile Mabhu	(589)	Alexandria
6. Vumile Nkwinti	(337)	Barthurst
7. Kholekile Nyawe	(592)	Alexandria
8. Elias Ntibana	(338)	Grahamstown
9. Ntokalo Sandi	(281)	"
10. Dandela Siko	(588)	Alexandria
11. Tembekile Siko	(591)	"
12. Vuyisili Siko	(593)	"
13. Gary Albert	(888)	Benoni

CSO 3400/742

SOUTH AFRICA

LIFTING OF BAN ON MIXED MARRIAGES EMBARRASSES WHITE CHURCH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] Pretoria -- DIE HERVORMER, official newspaper of the Dutch Reformed Church [NHK], says it will continue to plead against the church's abolition of the controversial Article III of its church law which among other things stipulates that only Whites may be members.

In a main article Dr. Daan van Wyk, the newspaper's editor, says that it is entirely correct to assert that there will not be many marriages that cross the color line among the members of the Reformed Church now that the Act on the Ban of Mixed Marriages has been abolished.

"However it would be naive to think that as long as this phenomenon exists the church will go on being spared. Whereas in the past Article III of the Church Law has been functioning more or less in theory, this is going to mean that for the first time the church is now going to be confronted with applications for membership from people of other races."

The church will certainly be advising preachers to totally discourage all marriages between people of different races at a pastoral level, even though this discouragement will not eliminate the possibility of such marriages.

If after pastoral counseling a preacher refuses to marry a couple, such a marriage ceremony can still be performed by another preacher or a magistrate. The newspaper states that it may therefore come to pass that a party belonging to different races, is legally married and at least one of them is a member of the Reformed Church, will in the future be knocking at the door asking to be accepted for membership in the church.

A Colored Spouse

DIE HERVORMER will, however, continue to advocate that the church shall not abolish Article III, because among other things this will entail allowing events in politics to force the church to alter its pastoral law.

The newspaper is of the opinion that if the guideline in the present Group Areas Act is to be followed, then when White and Colored marry this means that

such a couple would have to establish themselves in a residential area of the colored spouse.

DIE HERVORMER says: "At this stage it would therefore appear that the expected course of events, such as determined by the Group Areas Act and the guidelines as set down in Article III of the Church Law, offer the church sufficient room for coping with the consequences of abolishing the Act on the Ban of Mixed Marriages."

7964

CSO: 3401/248

14 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH URGING BLACKS TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Church Affairs reporter: "Dutch Reformed Church Makes Request about Blacks"]

[Text] DIE KERKBODE ["Church Messenger"] reports that the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK-Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk] has requested a government cabinet committee to see to it that black people get a share in the government and control over their own affairs in the black towns.

The paper also mentions examples of the Dutch Reformed Church's silent prophetic testimony to the government with regard to criticism that the Church is neglecting its duty in this respect.

The Church told a cabinet committee investigating the position of urban black people that it cannot give blueprints for the political future of Blacks, but on the basis of the Scriptures requests that it be worked out with fairness and love.

Future

Communication between the government and acknowledged black leaders is of the greatest importance. Regulations on influx control, housing, wages and permits should be thoroughly revised.

The Church's presentation to the committee says that black people's future share in the government is essential.

DIE KERKBODE says that these requests have been followed by several steps and new arrangements.

13084

CSO: 3401/231

SOUTH AFRICA

OTHER CHURCHES DESERT BOESAK'S CAMPAIGN FOR PRAYER DAY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Chief Reporter: "Boesak now Practically Isolated"]

[Text] The opposition from church ranks against the plan to pray against the government on 16 June has grown to such an extent that its initiators -- Dr. Allan Boesak in particular -- are now practically isolated. The Roman Catholic Church in South Africa is also now dissociating itself from the nationwide "prayer day for the removal of the government" because that church regards "the present period as one of hope."

The Conference of Catholic Bishops does not agree with the view of the executive board of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) about such a prayer day. A spokesman for the Catholic Church told DIE BURGER yesterday that the conference has refused to sign the document in which there is theological rationalization for such a prayer day.

The spokesman said "the bishops will issue their own statement about a day of mourning and prayer, which will be read out in all the congregations on 16 June."

This statement expresses the view that the country "is above all in a period of hope." The bishops will use the text of Romans 4:18: "When there was no more hope, Abraham still hoped and believed, and so became the father of many nations according to the promise."

"Today there are indeed signs of hope in our country," the spokesman said. "The opposition to apartheid in almost every part of the country and abroad has never been so strong."

Rev. M. J. Lebone, moderator of the black Dutch Reformed Church [NGK] in Africa, also declared himself yesterday most strongly against the "prayer day."

"Shocked"

"As true believers we cannot approve of such a thing. We do not want to have anything to do with it." He said he fully supports a statement issued earlier this week by three members of the executive church council of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, in which those members most strongly dissociated themselves from the "prayer day."

The moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. Kobus Potgieter, said yesterday he was "shocked to learn that they were dealing with prayer in this way." The Dutch Reformed Church is not a member of the SACC.

"The whole thing is so obviously politically tainted that it is a tragedy. Experience has taught that whenever people deal in this way with prayer and the Scriptures, it has the tendency to be counterproductive and also cause damage to those initiating it."

The following bodies and member churches of the SACC have also rejected the "prayer day already:" the presidium of the SACC, the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, the Methodist Church and the Anglican Church.

13084

CSO: 3401/231

SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALIAN BOYCOTT AFFECTS CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jun 85 p 9

[Text] South African construction companies yesterday became the first victims of Australia's unilateral economic war against South Africa.

Mr. Bill Hayden, Australia's minister of foreign affairs, announced in Canberra that his government has approved a ban on all future contracts with South African construction companies.

This ban, which takes effect immediately, is applicable to companies which do business in Australia and in which South African companies have the controlling share.

Mr. Hayden said in a statement that the ban is in conformity with his government's policy to increase pressure on South Africa to abandon the "repulsive" policy of apartheid.

Companies which in the future are going to compete for construction contracts will now have to first prove that they are not under South African control.

Substantially

The ban was sharply criticized immediately by Australia's opposition party. Mr. Tom McVeigh, spokesman for the National and Liberal alliance, said South Africa should take retaliatory measures against Australian companies.

Mr. M. T. Ridley, vice chairman of the LTA construction company, yesterday deplored the Australian decision, but said it will not seriously harm his company's interests.

He pointed out that the decision is only applicable to contracts of Australia's central government. The state governments will still decide themselves to whom they want to award contracts, and in most cases they are not dependent on the [central] government.

Another large South African construction group, Murray & Roberts, also has interests in Australia. It encompasses mainly shaft-sinking, earthworks and railway contracts. This does not make up a large part of its activities and will thus not substantially affect it.

This group already experienced problems in Australia in the seventies, and revealed that it would focus more on the local market.

The interests of South Africa's De Beers and Pick 'n Pay in Australia are not affected.

13084

CSO: 3401/231

SOUTH AFRICA

FIFTEEN NEW PROJECTS CREATED IN TRANSKEI'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

UMTATA — Fifteen new projects had been created in Transkei's industrial sector, the House of Assembly was told yesterday.

The Minister of Planning, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said in his policy speech 3 000 new job opportunities had been created with this investment of R13,7 million.

Nine existing industries had expanded their operations at a cost of R14,3 million, and had created 2 000 additional job opportunities.

In the field of small-scale industries, progress had been made with the construction of flatlets in Lusikisiki and Engcobo, and tenders had been invited for Cofimvaba and Butterworth.

Mr Madikizela added that it had been agreed to provide the Sterkspruit municipality with a loan for the construction of small industrial flatlets.

The establishment of small marketing stalls was being planned for the central business districts of various towns in order to encourage the development of the small business sector.

CSO: 3400/700

SOUTH AFRICA

TWENTY NEW FACTORIES ESTABLISHED IN CISKEI SINCE JANUARY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Twenty new industries, representing a total investment of over R25 million, have been established in Ciskei since January this year, the Ciskei Peoples' Development Bank revealed yesterday.

The industries — some attracted from overseas — would provide nearly 2 900 employment opportunities when in full production, a statement said.

They bring the total number of industries attracted to Ciskei to almost 150. Of these, 52 are currently being designed or are being built.

Mr Frans Meisenholl, managing director of the bank, said the 20 new factories that came into production this year came from South Africa, Hong Kong, Israel, Taiwan, the United States, Britain and Germany.

The factories have been built in Dimbaza and Fort Jackson and include textile, electronic, galvanising, veterinary vaccines and surfboard and paddle-ski manufacturing industries," he said.

The largest factory built represents an investment of almost R3,5 million. The biggest employer will provide about 460 jobs.

Mr Meisenholl said scores of inquiries into Ciskei's new tax haven status had been received from potential investors since legislation abolishing company tax was introduced in March this year.

"It is also interesting to see that, whereas in the past most of the applications were to establish industries, a large number of inquiries now are related to commercial and other types of investments.

CSO: 3400/700

SOUTH AFRICA

VATICAN CITY BIG LENDER TO NATION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 5 Jul 85 p 13

[Text]

LONDON — The Vatican City has been a major lender to South Africa between 1982 and 1984.

It lent a total of R344 million to the public sector and Johannesburg. Out of the total, South African Transport Services (Sats) received R226 million, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications R77 million, and Johannesburg R40 million. The loans were made through Banco di Roma per La Svizzera.

The loans by the Vatican City were documented in an extensive report on South African borrowing overseas by the anti-apartheid group, End Loans to South Africa. The Vatican City was unavailable for comment.

The comments by the pressure group are partisan, but the statistics are comprehensive and are well documented.

Recently, Dr Gerhard de Kock, governor of the Reserve Bank, disclosed that total South African borrowing fell from R40 billion to R36 billion.

The report shows that from mid-1982 to the end of last year that British banks were the most active lenders to South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORTS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES UP DESPITE ANTAGONISMS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jul 85 p 10

[Article: "Practical African Economics Helps SA Exports"]

[Text] South Africa's export trade with other African countries is showing a drastic increase.

This is in spite of serious droughts, an international disinvestment campaign and an economic crisis that is staring a number of countries in the face.

Exports to African countries nearly doubled in the first 5 months of 1985 to 709.8 million rands, compared to a scant 360.8 million rands for the corresponding period last year.

According to the Department of Trade and Industries, export products were sent to 47 African countries. It is government policy not to make public any figures on exports to individual countries.

However, it is known that the vast majority of imports by the BLS countries--Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland--come from South Africa.

According to the Africa Institute, it is primarily machinery, agricultural equipment, construction material, pharmaceutical products and food that are exported to the nation's 12 largest trade partners. This includes Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia.

Statistics indicate that the export of food dropped by 23 percent, largely as a result of a corn shortage which was experienced domestically.

This means that South Africa's trade partners in Africa exported [as published] more manufactured goods, in view of the increase in the total figure. This implies positive consequences for local industries.

According to Business Development Africa, practical economics are in the process of prevailing over ideological considerations. This has previously led to embarrassment whenever it has been brought to light that one of the African countries involved has trade relations with South Africa.

Official exports to Africa reached a peak of one billion rands in 1980. If the trend from the first 5 months of this year continues, this amount could be surpassed.

Although the value of the rand against the dollar is to a large extent responsible for the rise in the export figure, SAFTO--the South African Foreign Trade Organization--thinks that there was also a large increase in the volume of exports.

According to Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, South African trade to Africa will in the future depend largely on domestic development. He feels that the SADCC--Southern African Development Coordination Conference--plays a large role in this.

Exports to more developing countries could result in greater economic independence, but could also mean that the countries involved could be more lucrative for South Africa than a two-way trade partner.

Professor Hough predicts a further increase in trade relations with African countries if South Africa's products can be offered at competitive prices and even adapted to a system of bartering.

Members of the SADCC countries have come to the realization that this could hold far-reaching consequences for those countries.

According to Professor Hough, a number of South African products reach countries with which there are no existing trade relations.

An example of this is Angola.

According to a SAFTO annual report, peace and stability in South Africa provide a guarantee for trade relations.

It is clear from the report that South Africa's economic power will obviously have an influence on economic development in countries with which it has trade relations.

Although a number of countries in Africa have instituted export programs, they are experiencing problems in making competitive products available in Africa.

The conclusion is being drawn that the export and shipment of goods to the rest of the world constitutes a basis for cooperation between South Africa and other African countries.

SAFTO feels that South Africa has already succeeded in developing successful programs for getting rid of the most important export products. These programs are developed largely by the private sector, but in close cooperation with government authorities.

SAFTO envisages a joint export center for South Africa and the SADCC countries, which could unite and develop regional trade interests.

Imports in the region are now linked to economic development. In the case of SADCC countries, imports are often determined by need.

Imports based on need often lead to injudicious purchases. South Africa is in this respect, as the supplier of necessary goods, responsible for stable exports to African countries.

The Africa Institute says in the latest issue of its publication BULLETIN that the proponents of sanctions against South Africa often do not foresee their effects on numerous other African countries.

It must be taken into consideration that South Africa is responsible for approximately three-fourths of Southern Africa's exports. In addition, thousands of workers from neighboring states are employed in SA.

Western leaders are often hesitant to exert economic pressure on SA, fearing that Southern Africa's source of power might be destroyed.

The French minister of foreign affairs warned the United Nations against apartheid and pointed out that history has shown that restrictions on a country that has natural resources at its disposal cannot work if its weaker neighboring states will suffer from them.

Attempts to restrain individual countries from engaging in trade with South Africa appear to be unsuccessful. The existence of effective trade routes is largely responsible for this.

Authorities contend that African countries can replace South Africa as a source of imports. However, it should be kept in mind that an alternative could be very expensive and lead to serious economic problems.

12271

CSO: 3401/266

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS POWERSHARING KEY TO NEGOTIATIONS

MB170902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, 17 Jul, SAPA--Inkatha was not prepared to negotiate unless it could negotiate about power-sharing, the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gathsa Buthelezi, said today. Addressing delegates at the Afrikaans Student Union congress, he said that in recent months there had been mounting speculation about the National Party [NP] and Inkatha.

The Buthelezi Commission was becoming a talking point once again, "and press speculation would have it that the South African cabinet is dusting it off and reconsidering its earlier rejection of it." Some people were even toying with the possibility of some kind of political settlement between the NP and Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a matter of "great urgency" that "major political formations" like the NP, Inkatha and others should resolve to work together to hammer out a future political basis for peace and development.

"I am troubled, however, by what seems to be a great deal of vagueness and wishful thinking in the speculation about an understanding between the NP party and Inkatha. What is constantly overlooked is the fact that there are very important specific issues which impede any possibility of a negotiated settlement. We run the risk of whistling in the dark unless we are prepared to examine these issues which divide us courageously and openly.

The major issue was power and the degree to which the NP was willing to share it with blacks. Inkatha recognised that an insistence on majority rule in a unitary system was "not a negotiable issue at this stage." However, it was "utterly convinced" that it was futile to negotiate about anything except power-sharing, but not clear that the NP was prepared to talk about this issue.

"The NP may be prepared to talk about power but we suspect that its concern is to talk about power-division, and not power-sharing. If this is the case, then we all have a very great problem. One is really talking about the difference between a federation, which involves power-sharing as its central element, and a confederation, which seems to us to imply a division of power.

"It is impossible for groups to go to the negotiating table when the participants have widely differing basic concepts of what they are going to negotiate about. Power is essentially about control over resources and the major resource of a modern state--the central fiscus and the budget.

"When we say that we insist on power-sharing, we are really saying that African people must share in the determination of what happens to the budgetary resources, the taxes we all pay, and the revenue we all help to earn."

Inkatha was prepared to negotiate about checks and balances in a system of power-sharing, Chief Buthelezi said.

"We are willing to concede reasonable safeguards to white interests. We would be prepared to go to considerable lengths to preserve the confidence of whites in the system of government, because we realise that if whites were to withdraw their skills and experience, we, the blacks, would suffer very dearly."

Referring to his recent draft declaration of intent, he said this document--a "bold compromise movement away from confrontation politics"--should not be snubbed. It was imperative that it was debated.

Earlier Chief Buthelezi told the congress that if he was to pay a "backhanded compliment" to Afrikaner politicians, he would say that no other political system on earth had come quite as close to being able to "mobilise oppressed people into participating formally in their own oppression."

CSO: 3400/719

This was responded to in part by opening up industrial areas to ownership and occupation by members of all population groups. The next change, which recently went into effect, was the modification of the Group Areas Act that makes it possible to proclaim free trade zones, Mr Heunis said.

These proclamations are a further step in that direction.

The proclamation that was published today does not apply to Black residential areas. However, the regulation prohibiting Whites, Coloreds, Asians and Chinese from entering Black residential areas without permits was changed during the last session of Parliament through a modification in the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act in order to do away with that restriction.

Minister Heunis said that the changes are important and show clearly that the government is ready to listen sympathetically to all reasonable requests from the private sector.

This should give all population groups the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge in the domain of the commercial and business sector. At the same time, it should make a significant contribution and serve as a stimulus to economic growth.

12271
CSO: 3401/266

14 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TERBLANCHE OUT OF ELECTION -- Mr. Gert Terblanche, LP [Member of Parliament] for Bloemfontein-North, is no longer going to run for the chairmanship of the National Party in the Orange Free State. Mr. Terblanche said yesterday that he has decided not to run for the office any longer. He offers his full support to Mr. Piet Clase, LP for Virginia and Minister of Education and Culture designate, as party chairman. The current chairman, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, is thus far the only candidate for the post of Orange Free State Leader of the National Party. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Jun 85 p 5] 13084

CSO: 3401/231

SWAZILAND

60-DAY DETENTION ORDER OF NXUMALO, OTHERS RENEWED

MB250804 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jul 85

[Text] The 60-day detention order against former Minister for Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, has been renewed.

Lawyer, Mr Eric Carlston, who is representing the state, said yesterday that the high treason charge brought against Dr Nxumalo recently would not be dropped.

"We want to bring the matter to court as soon as we can," he said.

Mr Carlston said consultations were presently taking place regarding the fate of the four former army and police chiefs, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, Major Abednego Dlamini, Mr Titus Msibi and Mr Edgar Hillary who are presently also in detention. He stated that the detention orders against the four were due for renewal sometime this week.

Presently, he said, he and South African Advocate Jansen (who is being instructed by Mr Carlston) had been conducting meetings with the minister for justice, the police and the acting prime minister, Prince Khuzulwandle, regarding this matter.

The discussions, he said, have been stopped temporarily while the issue was being handled by security police. "I cannot say at this stage what is to become of the matter," he said.

CSO: 3400/762

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH DPRK--Dar es Salaam, 19 Jul (SHIHATA/PANA)--Tanzania would get coaches and trainers for football, athletics and boxing from the people of the DPRK under a 1985-86 cultural and scientific cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, a spokesman of the prime ministers office said, the coaches and trainers would arrive in the country as soon as formalities were completed through diplomatic channels. He said the protocol also covered cooperation in education, mass media, sports and public health. The agreement was signed in Pyongyang, recently. Tanzania and DPRK enjoy good political and economic relations and the latter has been assisting Tanzania in various fields especially in agricultural development. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1915 GMT 19 Jul 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/726

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

RECEPTION FOR CHINESE MILITARY ATTACHE--Kinshasa, 19 Jul (AZAP)--The ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Zaire, Mr An Gouzheng, last Thursday evening hosted a reception in his official residence in Combe on the occasion of the final departure of Mr Niu Xiqui and the arrival of Mr Huang Youkui, former and new military attaché to the Chinese Embassy in Zaire, respectively. Mr Niu Xiqui is leaving Zaire soon after a stay of 6 years and 4 months, during which time he effectively contributed to the strengthening of military cooperation between China and Zaire. It is in fact during his tenure of office that Chinese military experts worked to train the elements of the 41st Paracommando Brigade in Haut-Zaire and those in charge of the ordnance unit at Mbanza-Ngungu (Bas-Zaire). For his part, Mr Huang Youkui arrived at Kinshasa at the end of June this year. He has been China's military attaché in France and Mali. Many military attaches of friendly countries accredited to Kinshasa and staff and senior officers of the Zairian Armed Forces attended the reception. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1235 GMT 19 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/725

END